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Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1866. NO. 105.

CITY ITEMS.

Soda Ash and Potash.

Notwithstanding the rise in the price of Soda Ash and Potash, the best quality is still sold at the old rates at Fleming's Drug Store. Remember the place.

Flannels and Blankets.

Great bargains at the final closing sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

The Dry Goods Trade.

Not only have prices advanced, but there is every probability that they will be much higher, making this the right time to increase stock for all those who wish to take advantage of a rising market. We are glad to be able to say in this connection that Pittsburgh stands in the front rank, as a market, at this time. Not only can goods be had cheaper here than in the East, but a full supply, also. If any doubt this they have but to visit the establishment of Barker & Co., 59 Market street, and they will be satisfied that we are speaking by the book. Country merchants take notice.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, elegly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

The Daily Commercial

General Railroad Law.

The following is a correct synopsis of the General Railroad Law which was read in place by Mr. Bigham, in the State Senate, on Thursday last.

SECTION 1. Any number of persons not less than twenty-five, may form a company for the purpose of constructing, in obtaining and operating a railroad for public use in the conveyance of persons and property, or for the purpose of maintaining and operating any unconstructed railroad for the like public use, and for that purpose may make and sign articles of association, in which shall be stated the name of the company, the number of years the same is to continue, the place from and to which the road is to be constructed or maintained and operated, the length of such road as nearly as may be, and the name of each county in this State through or into which it is made, or intended to be made, the amount of the capital stock of the company, which shall not be less than ten thousand dollars for every mile of road constructed or proposed to be constructed, and the number of shares of which said capital stock shall consist, and the names and places of residence of thirteen directors of the Company, who shall manage its affairs for the first year, and until others are chosen in their places. Each subscriber to such articles of association shall subscribe thereto his name, place of residence, and the number of shares of stock he agrees to take in said company. On compliance with the provisions of the next section, such articles of association may be filed in the office of Secretary of State, who shall indorse thereon the day they are filed, and record the same in a book to be provided for that purpose; and the persons who have so subscribed such articles of association, and all persons who shall become stockholders in such company, shall be a corporation by the name specified in such articles of association, and shall possess the powers and privileges granted to corporations.

SEC. 2. Such articles of association shall not be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State until at least twenty per cent. of the dollars for every mile of railroad to be made is subscribed thereto, and ten per cent. paid thereon in good faith, as aforesaid, to the directors named in said articles of association, nor until there is indorsed thereon or annexed thereto an affidavit made by at least three of the directors named in said articles, that the amount of stock required by this act to be paid has been in good faith subscribed, and that it is intended in good faith to construct or maintain and operate said railroad mentioned in the articles of association, which affidavit shall be recorded with the articles of association aforesaid.

SEC. 3. A copy of any articles of association filed and recorded in pursuance with this act, or the record thereof, certified by the Secretary of State, to have been duly executed, filed, and recorded as aforesaid, and which shall also have indorsed thereon or annexed thereto, and certified to be a copy by the Secretary of State, or his deputy, a certificate under the seal of the Secretary of State, as to the due execution of said articles of association, and of the incorporation of said company, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

SEC. 4. When such articles of association and affidavit are filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, and the persons named in such articles of association may, in case the whole capital stock is not then subscribed, open books of subscription to fill up the capital stock of the company, in such places, and after giving such notice as the directors may deem, and may continue to receive subscriptions until the whole capital stock is subscribed. At the time of subscribing, every subscriber shall pay to the directors ten per cent. on the amount subscribed by him in money, and no subscription shall be received or taken without such payment.

Sections five and six relate to the directors and officers of the road, while section seven relates to the manner of collecting instalments, the forfeiture of shares and the penalty are the minute details, extending powers, privileges, &c., &c.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Progress of Legislation—The Tax on Real Estate—A Big Scheme—The Reconstruction Principle.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 12th, 1866.

Nearly one hundred bills have been already introduced into the Legislature, and appropriately referred, which indicates a heavy amount of legislation during the session.

Senator Connell's bill, providing for the repeal of tax for State purposes, meets with much favor. The proviso of the bill is as follows: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall interfere with, or prevent the recovery or collection of any tax upon real estate, already due to the State, but the same may be proceeded with and collected as if this act had not been passed.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature for the incorporation of the National Land and Improvement Company. The business of the corporation is to explore, locate, and improve lands, transport emigrants and settlers thereto, construct buildings, manufacture, trade, colonize, form settlements, and develop mineral and other lands any where outside of the State of Pennsylvania the company may deem proper and do such other acts and things as shall be necessary to promote the success of the corporation and for the general public good. The capital stock is to be five hundred thousand shares.

The following is a copy of joint resolutions relative to "reconstruction," presented in the House, by Mr. Mann, of Potter county:

Whereas, The mild and generous method of reconstruction offered by the President of the United States in Rebellion, in the judgment of the people of Pennsylvania, represented in the Senate and House of Representatives, has not been accepted in a spirit of honest loyalty, but with such evidences of the old spirit of the slave power that led to the attempt to strike down the flag of our fathers, as to impel us to the conviction that they cannot be safely intrusted with the political rights which they forfeited by their treason, until they have given satisfactory evidence of the results of the war, by consenting to such additional amendments to the Constitution of the United States as will maintain the freedom and just rights of all the people therein and will be, if not indemnity for the past, at least security for the future: therefore

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and the members in the House from this State are requested to vote in favor of so amending the Constitution of the United States as to apportion the members of Congress among the several States, whole number of persons in each district, except those to whom political rights are denied, or abridged by the laws or constitutions of the States in which they reside, on account of race or color. Also, to provide for voting for President and Vice President of the United States of the people. Also, to provide that no person shall be excluded from giving testimony on account of the accident of color, and that there shall be no distinction in any State as to the rights to hold, or dispose of property, or in the making of contracts, nor in the punishment of any kind of offences on account of race or color.

PRACTICAL ADVICE TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union League of Washington, D. C., has issued a circular to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of our army and navy, which treats upon the subject of discharges from the service. Many who have served during the rebellion, or a portion of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, are selling or offering for sale their discharges. It is to be regretted that many of these men are willing for the sake of a few dollars, to sell the certificates of the part they have performed in saving our beloved country from perishing, and we unite with the League in begging them to consider well the importance of such a step. The discharge certificate of a soldier or sailor is the only evidence he possesses of having fought and bled, and his agreed with honor untinged by any disgraceful or cowardly act; it will ever be a pass to them for obtaining honest employment or position in the walks of civil life, and is the only receipt which enables him to claim or receive from his country the full benefits and blessings as a free and grateful people, through their Congress, will unquestionably bestow upon its country's saviors, particularly in their old age. The League wisely suggests to every honorably discharged soldier and sailor, to have his certificate recorded in County Clerk's office of the county wherein he resides, so that in the event of the loss of his discharge in any manner, there will be record evidence of the same.

Washington Topics and Gossip

THE NEW FINANCIAL MEASURE.

The bill reported to the House on Monday, from the Committee of Ways and Means, by its chairman, the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds for the purpose of funding the floating debt of the United States, indicates the adoption of Secretary McCulloch's views by Congress, and the establishment of a policy of permanency, such as he advocates in his report. Some such measure has been anticipated, and therefore generally discounted by the business community, but still the prospect of its speedy passage by Congress has already had a marked effect upon the stock and gold markets. The introduction of the bill gold has declined over five per cent., with a proportionate depression in all kinds of figures, and this in the face of at least an ordinary demand for specie for export. The reason upon Government bonds, as will be expected, has been unfavorable. This is only temporary, and was caused chiefly by the action of the stock speculators, who took opportunity to create an excitement in the market in order to subserve their own purposes.

EQUALIZING THE BOUNTIES.

The subject of equalizing the bounties, giving the early recruits a sum equivalent to that received by those who enlisted at a later day, is receiving the attention of the Military Committee, to whom have been referred petitions in the matter. So far as we have learned, members of Congress are disposed to acknowledge the justice of this claim to a certain extent, but will not probably vote to give it to those who received a bounty upon re-enlistment, as that would require too much of the present rather necessitous condition of the country.

A boy named Stitt, while playing in the stable of Alex. Graff, Blairsville, on Friday, found seven hundred dollars of the money stolen from Mr. William Earhart, of that place, a few nights since, which was restored to its proper owner.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Progress of Reconstruction in Committee.

Increased Number of Pardon Applications.

Report of Operations in Freedman's Bureau.

The Attack on Senator Wade's Life.

Convention of Revenue Collectors.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1866.

The Committee on Reconstruction

Had another meeting to-day, at which several important questions were discussed, but no conclusion was reached on them. The question of admitting the Tennessee deegation has not been fully considered. Protests from the South against most all of the Southern members have been filed.

Pardon Seekers.

An unusual number of applications for pardon were received at the Attorney General's office to-day. The papers are placed on file simply, as the President is granting no pardons to speak of now-a-days.

Correction.

The telegraphic statement that General Custer is the officer charged with having uttered treasonable sentiments in Texas is not true. General Merritt is understood to be the officer referred to.

The Freedmen's Bureau

Is in receipt of a large number of reports from the South, showing that negroes are commencing the new year in a satisfactory manner. General Wayne writes from Alabama that a general improvement continues to be manifested. The demand for labor still exceeds the supply, and the freedmen show a marked preference for hiring with Northern men, of whom there are about five thousand in the State Those planters, who ill-treated the freedmen last year, find it almost impossible to secure labor during this season, and some have been compelled to abandon their farms in consequence.

Denial.

One of Governor Pierpont's staff officers, now here, denies his intended resignation.

Senator Wade's Assailant.

The alleged attempt to assassinate Senator Wade is stripped of its startling proportions, as it appears that it was the freak of an insane man, who claims that he has been discharged from the Boston Navy Yard. The same crazy fellow has been annoying Senator Wade for three several days, and has been turned away several times by the Doorkeeper of the House.

Convention of Collectors.

It has been already announced that a convention of Collectors of Internal Revenue of the United States near the frontiers of Canada, have assembled here during the present week, at the request of Hon. Nathan Sargent, Commissioner of Customs. The following gentlemen constitute the body referred to: Hon. Jacob Ashburn, of Portland, Me.; Luther Haven, of Chicago, Ill.; Wm. H. Grennell, of Rochester, N. Y.; Charles D. Morton, of Buffalo, and John Spennis, of Cleveland Collectors, and Hollis White of Buffalo, P. Carlyle, of Detroit, Ira Roberts, of Burlington, Wm. Fleming, of Buffalo, special agents of the Treasury. The convention, in consultation with Secretary McCulloch, have agreed upon a proposition, which will be submitted to Congress, providing against smuggling on the frontiers.

THE CABINET.

It is a Unit and Still Exists.

No Truth in Rumors of Reorganization.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 13.

This evening's *Republican* says that the regular double leaded sensation editorial, that the President is about to reorganize his Cabinet, appeared in the New York *Herald*, on Friday last, is only necessary for us to state that we have the best authority for asserting that there is no truth whatever in the *Herald's* rumors. The Cabinet is a unit and still exists.

FROM BROWNSVILLE.

The Recently Captured Liberals—Affairs in Monterey—Gen. Crawford's Operations.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Brownsville accounts say the recently surprised Liberals were captured through the treachery of one of their number. They were *en route* for Fernaldo with thirteen wagons.

While a party of Crawford's men were embarking on the captured steamer Matamoras, a musket was accidentally discharged, which created some commotion and resulted in the exchange of several shots, but neither side. The intended capture was thus frustrated.

The state of affairs in Monterey is so alarming that the better part of the inhabitants are emigrating to San Louis Potosi, with their specie and all their moveables.

The Mobile *Register* says that the steamer Lily, captured by outlaws, was rescued by a detachment of the 21st Missouri. After passing about seventy-five barrels of government cotton, the outlaws liberated the officers of the boat, who were in durance vile during its possession by guerrillas. The outlaws evinced a determination to prevent any Government cotton coming down the Alasama rivers.

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The capture occurred at Talladego, Alabama, involving a loss of $75,000. Four car loads of cotton were burned on the Central Railroad *en route* to Houston. Loss $300,000.

The Third Michigan cavalry were disarmed at San Antonia for mutiny.

A national bank has been organized at Galveston.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 13.—A dispatch from Portland yesterday says the citizens of Portland are enthusiastic in favor of a wagon road to Montana Territory.

A dispatch from Seattle says a proposition is soon to be submitted by Government, to open steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Market—Steamer Lily Captured by Outlaws—Steamer Trenton Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Cotton brisker; sales of 4,500 bales at 48@49c. Sugar 15@15½c. Molasses more active. Flour dull at 9.25@9.50. Gold 137½. Sterling 47½. Stock of cotton, 48,000 bales; sales of the week, 15,000 bales.

The Mobile *Advertiser* learns that a band of outlaws captured the steamer Lily, with 1,000 bales of cotton, at M'Intosh Bluff. They landed the passengers and the women, and took the boat up the Tombigbee river.

The steamer Trenton, with 1,000 bales of cotton, was burned on Washita river last Wednesday. The passengers and crew were saved. The cargo was insured. The boat, it is believed, was not insured.

Steam Communication with Honolulu—Blockade Raised—Imperials Advancing on Acapulco—Mining Shares.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 13.—Steam communication with Honolulu is now opened to-day by the sailing of the steamer Alice.

A letter from Valparaiso says Port Talcohuana has been raised from the blockade.

A letter from Acapulco on the sixth, says an Imperial force of three thousand, sent from the City of Mexico, are advancing toward that point irresistibly. The head passed Rio Mescala, and defeated General Jimeno, and taken possession of Chilpaucigo.

Mining stocks weaker; Savage, 700; Chollar Potosi, 1,150; Gold and Silver Mining Company, 885; Yellow Jacket, 490; Imperial, 117. Greenbacks over counter, 72@.

Methodist Missionary Anniversary.

BALTIMORE, January 14.—The Methodist Missionary Anniversary was observed here to-day, with appropriate services in the various Methodist churches. Bishops Ames, Janes, Kingsley and Simpson, and others, made addresses. Governor Hazlehurst presided at the meeting in the Charles Street Church.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE January 13.—The Collector of Internal Revenue has seized another lot of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand cigars from New York, with counterfeit government stamps on the boxes.

STATE ITEMS.

James S. Todd, formerly editor of the Ebensburg, Columbiana county *Democrat*, died in that place on the 5th inst., aged about thirty-two years.

The following persons have been elected and installed officers of Fayette Lodge No. 228, A. T. M., of Uniontown, for the ensuing year: T. Semmans, W. M.; George W. Litman, S. W., J. John M. Reed, J. W., John S. Harsh, Treas.; Wm. E. Beall, Sec.

A new township to be called "Grant" has been erected out of parts of Montgomery township, Indiana county.

The Sunday School teachers of Westmoreland county met in convention at Latrobe on the 24th and 25th inst.

William Milnes, Esq., an enterprising Pennsylvania, and a citizen of Columbia county, has purchased fifty-nine thousand acres of land in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, on which are three furnaces and a forge. It is his design to put them into operation immediately.

Pennsylvania farmers would do well to plant as largely of sorghum the coming season as possible, and to make as much maple sugar as they can for home use. It is now tolerably sure that very little sugar and molasses can be expected from the sugar producing regions of the South.

The first reports of the Adams Express robbery were greatly exaggerated. The sum is now placed at $86,000, all of which has been recaptured.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

Important Communication from General Grant.

Bill to Prevent Smuggling on the Frontiers.

Secretary M'Culloch's Financial Measure.

General Scott, of Ohio, Ordered to South Carolina.

Maximilian's Express Company.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1866.

General Grant

Has sent to both the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs a very important communication, in regard to an increase of the regular army, accompanied by reports from the Paymaster General's Department, Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, the Engineer Department and Cavalry Bureau, suggesting what each of the Departments will require, in case an increase of the regular army is agreed upon by the Committees. The suggestions contained in General Grant's communication are essentially different from the bill prepared by Senator Wilson. The authority for raising colored regiments he proposes to place in the hands of the President. It is doubtful whether the Committee will leave this matter to the President, but Gen. Grant thinks it should be left to his discretion.

Smuggling on the Frontier.

The Collectors, who have been in session for upwards of a week, for the purpose of arranging some kind of legislation to put a stop to smuggling on the Canadian frontier and the Northern lakes, have prepared a bill which the Secretary will immediately send to Congress. The present law is wholly defective and useless. The new one is very stringent, especially when the smugglers are caught with their cargoes, and will have the effect of preventing the enormous traffic that is now being carried on. They also recommend the necessary a codification of the severest laws respecting coasting and lake trade. It is alleged by the Collectors that the government is defrauded every year out of large amounts of money by the loose manner in which the laws are enforced.

Secretary McCulloch's Financial Bill.

A special meeting was held yesterday by the Ways and Means Committee, for the purpose of electing a chairman to report Secretary McCulloch's bill, so as to report it to-morrow. They came to no final determination, and will meet again in the morning. There is considerable doubt in the minds of the committee in regard to that feature allowing the Secretary to issue sterling bonds for the purpose of funding the debt. Secretary insists upon it, the committee will probably report it to the House, and let that body take such action in the matter as they think proper.

General R. K. Scott.

Of Ohio, has been ordered to South Carolina to relieve Gen. Saxton, who has been in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau. The President has mustered out Saxton, not having any further use for him.

The Mexican Express Company.

The information called for by Congress respecting any information in possession of the Government, about the Maximilian Express Company, will show up a rather singular state of things, which, it is said, will be very damaging to some high officials in important positions under the Government. It appears that a charter was obtained from Maximilian for such company, and immediately thereafter certain parties organized it, issued large quantities of stock, and distributed it recklessly among prominent gentlemen in New York and Philadelphia. It is alleged that the correspondence will show that a large amount of this stock was received by one official, in consideration for which certain facilities were granted to the company in allowing vessels to depart for the United States [illegible] from the Mexican ports in the Gulf, which were strictly forbidden during the progress of the war. The Mexican Minister has repeatedly called the attention of the State department to the matter, but could get no satisfaction.

National Banks—Business of the Land Office—Indian Delegation—The Application for Pensions Decreasing—President Juarez—Wool Statistics—Southern Rail Roads—Radicalism—Reconstruction—Withdrawal of Troops from the South—Reorganization of the Army, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—This is the first week in which the new organization of institutions under the national banking system. The number organizing under the Government system is now six hundred in all, and during the past three months, the $900,000,000 capital authorized by the national banking law has been nearly all absorbed by them. The whole number now in existence is sixteen hundred and twenty-six.

The following exhibit of the industrial activity in the sale of public lands was received yesterday morning at the General Land Office: Between sunrise and sunset in Wisconsin, 11,000 acres were entered for actual settlement during the month of November, and 2,000 acres were located. At Region City, Oregon, nearly 5,000 acres were entered in November, and at Humboldt, California, sales for the month of November amounted to nearly $3,500.

The Creeks and Seminoles of the Southern Indian agency have a delegation of nine stalwart braves on a visit to their great father. Their business is to have only succeeded in seating the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Of course, they desire increased bounties for their tribes, and a strict application of treasonable.

The applications for pensions have now dwindled down to an average receipt of one hundred and fifty per day. This is a falling off from four to five hundred applications that only six months ago were daily received. At the close of the war. The proportion that are favorably acted upon is about one in five.

Official intelligence from the city of Chihuahua up to the 5th of December has been received in this city. President Juarez, instead of being at San Antonio, Texas, as has been represented, was resting in quiet at Chihuahua. He writes to a friend of his, as follows: "The commanding officer of those States, the frontier States, and political leaders, have all expressed their approval of the extension of my term. I have reason to believe that the same will happen in the other States of the Republic."

The Fairfield, it seems, had sent another expedition to Chihuahua. Should this be in great force, the Mexican government will again invoke the Monroe doctrine, and request a convenient point of the republic.

While the woolen manufacturing of the country has doubled since the commencement of the war, it is shown by official figures that in the four years ending June 30, 1865, the wool, shoddy and woolens imported, make an aggregate of $130,000,000, of which unmanufactured wool amounted to 287,000,000 pounds costing $40,000,000. Nearly all the imports of wool under the last tariff came in at three cents per pound, the duty averaging less than five cents. The woods of Australia and South Africa, which are fine rivals of ours, have had to pay an ad twenty-four cents per pound.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Ferrelly will leave Washington to-morrow for various parts of the South, in order to make better arrangements for postal facilities.

A decision has been issued by Brevet Major General Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of Tennessee, requesting Surgeons, Chaplains, agents of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, Quartermasters, citizens and soldiers who may have served in the army at any time during the war, in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, to furnish any information having knowledge of the location of cemeteries, places of burial, or of the scattered graves of soldiers who have died in the States above named, to send to Captain E. B. Whitman, assistant quartermaster, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, such information as will be useful to him in identifying in all cases of burial, wherever our armies have served. Capt. Whitman has been assigned to the special duty of visiting the battle grounds, cemeteries and burial places in the Union dead have been interred in that military division, and to report upon the best plan for the future preservation of national cemeteries and the removal to those of the dead, on the plan of those already in process of construction at Chattanooga and Stone river. The above is a part of the general plan already successfully inaugurated by Major Gen. Thomas.

It may be stated with reference to the recent dispatch from Mobile *Advertiser*, stating the withdrawal of the troops from Alabama and Georgia, that in acting upon the application of Governor Parsons to withdraw them from the former State, and to arm the local militia, Lieutenant General Grant has given the following:

"For the present, and until there is full security for equitably maintaining the rights and privileges of all citizens of the United States lately in rebellion, I would not recommend the withdrawal of the United States troops from Alabama. The force cannot probably be much be reduced, but a moveable force sufficient to insure tranquility should be retained. While the militia is organized in the South, I doubt the propriety of putting arms in the hands of the militia."

An elaborate plan for the organization of the regular army, drafted by Brigadier General James Belnap, has been placed in the hands of Members of Congress. It is for an army of 160,000 men, making regiments by companies instead of battalions. Majors in cavalry, and gives two Second Lieutenants to a company. It increases the number of officers, and provides for the appointment of one General in Chief, three Generals, sixteen Major Generals, and thirty-two Brigadier Generals, besides the staff and a Department Staff. One-half of the promotions are to be made according to seniority, and the other half by selection, the latter to be determined by boards of examiners. It requires an officer to see six years service in the line before entering the staff of the army, and makes West Point a Staff School. Every one who can pass the necessary examination is to enter the army as second lieutenant. The plan exempts officers' salaries from taxation, and allows officers to be retired after twenty-five years service, and giving them the right to hold civil office while in retirement. It incorporates the regular army as a part of the new army, and prescribes rules for uniform leaves of absence, furloughs and court martials.

The plan also contains a code of regulations for the government of the service, which is said to be very complete. The whole number now in existence is sixteen hundred and twenty-six.

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It may be stated with reference to the recent dispatch from Mobile *Advertiser*, stating the withdrawal of the troops from Alabama and Georgia, that in acting upon the application of Governor Parsons to withdraw them from the former State, and to arm the local militia, Lieutenant General Grant has given the following:

"For the present, and until there is full security for equitably maintaining the rights and privileges of all citizens of the United States lately in rebellion, I would not recommend the withdrawal of the United States troops from Alabama. The force cannot probably be much be reduced, but a moveable force sufficient to insure tranquility should be retained. While the militia is organized in the South, I doubt the propriety of putting arms in the hands of the militia."

An elaborate plan for the organization of the regular army, drafted by Brigadier General James Belnap, has been placed in the hands of Members of Congress. It is for an army of 160,000 men, making regiments by companies instead of battalions. Majors in cavalry, and gives two Second Lieutenants to a company. It increases the number of officers, and provides for the appointment of one General in Chief, three Generals, sixteen Major Generals, and thirty-two Brigadier Generals, besides the staff and a Department Staff. One-half of the promotions are to be made according to seniority, and the other half by selection, the latter to be determined by boards of examiners. It requires an officer to see six years service in the line before entering the staff of the army, and makes West Point a Staff School. Every one who can pass the necessary examination is to enter the army as second lieutenant. The plan exempts officers' salaries from taxation, and allows officers to be retired after twenty-five years service, and giving them the right to hold civil office while in retirement. It incorporates the regular army as a part of the new army, and prescribes rules for uniform leaves of absence, furloughs and court martials.

The plan also contains a code of regulations for the government of the service, which is said to be very complete. The whole number now in existence is sixteen hundred and twenty-six.

Highly Interesting.

The Mercury in New York — Verdict against a Railway Company—General Mercer — The Extradition Treaty between France and England—U. S. Senators from Florida—The Plot to Release Jeff. Davis, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The thermometer has fallen from 25° to 10° below zero since six o'clock this evening. The harbor is full of floating ice, immense quantities having come down North River at ebb tide this morning. Navigation is very difficult.

In the Supreme Court, at Newark, New Jersey, a verdict of three thousand dollars damages was given against the New Jersey Railroad Company yesterday, in favor of Mrs. Mary Lindsley, who was run over and blinded by one of the defendant's trains.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Transcript*, one of whose editors was temporarily on duty with General Mercer at the time of the alleged murder of several United States soldiers, says that the men were not shot for desertion merely, but for conspiracy to murder Confederate pickets in order to escape to the Federal lines.

A letter from London says the demand of the French Emperor for a modification of the English extradition laws is creating some uneasiness. Opposition to such a measure will probably be made in two or three quarters, and it is not unlikely that it might be necessary to postpone the day of her execution, and as many suppose this cannot be done, we will not undertake to say just here, that the authority for such a course exists. Indeed, the subject of Mrs. Grinder's sanity is one of importance—so much so, as to have arrested the attention of the medical faculty generally, some of whom are decidedly opposed to her execution unless her case is examined into scientifically. Her condition physically, it is well known, is that of a woman in the general standard of prisoners under sentence of death, possessed, perhaps, by mental excitement at the thought of ignominious suffering upon the scaffold, and yet, there is force in what has been suggested by the young women of Pittsburgh, with an uncontrolable desire to murder it; in 1825, at *la Salpetriere*, in the ward of monomaniacs, a young woman, about twenty-five years, sent to that hospital for several attempts to poison children, having succeeded in accomplishing the design with one child. Her object these monomaniacs are cunning in deluding their friends, and not giving ground for suspicion.

These few remarks are sufficient to induce our influential men to investigate the subject promptness to prevent a judicial murder."

HOUSE BURNED.—Mr. S. E. Morehead, of Pittsburgh, now in this city, received a dispatch on Saturday, announcing that his dwelling house and contents, in the above named borough, had been consumed by fire. His loss is estimated at six thousand dollars.

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning could be cured with ease, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give sure and almost immediate relief. Public speakers and singers find their efficacy by a test of many years, a fact we have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them. jan6

DIED.

REMALEY—Saturday, January 13th, Mrs. MARGARET REMALEY, wife of George Remaley, and daughter of late Samuel McKinley.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, Springdale, to day at 12 o'clock, M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCCLINTOCK—On Sunday morning, January 14, ALICE, infant daughter of Walter L. and Mary G. McClintock.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Church avenue, Allegheny City, on MONDAY, January 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, ss.—Whereas, ANDREW WILSON, Sheriff of the said Commonwealth, in the name and by the authority thereof did, on the 28th day of June, A. D., 1865, issue a warrant under his hand and the great seal of the State, bearing date the said day, to JOHN H. STEWART, High Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, to cause the sentence imposed upon certain BENJAMIN B. MARSCHALL, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1865, by the Court of Oyer and Terminer of said county, that the said Benjamin B. Marschall be taken to the jail of said county, and from thence to the place of execution, and there between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 12th day of January, A. D., 1866, in the manner directed by the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the Act of General Assembly, approved the 31st day of March, A. D. 1860, be carried into execution.

Now, be it remembered, that I, JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff of Allegheny county as aforesaid, did, on Friday, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1866, at a quarter past one o'clock, p. m., proceed to execute and did execute the said Benjamin B. Marschall, by causing him to be hanged by the neck till he was dead, within the yard of the jail of said county, in presence of the directions of said warrant of the said Governor, and the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN H. STEWART,
Sheriff of Allegheny County, Pa.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 13th day of January, A. D., 1866. WM. A. HERRON,
Ja15 Clerk of Court of Oyer and Terminer.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, ss.—

Whereas, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth, and by the authority thereof did, on the first day of December, A. D. 1865, issue a warrant under his hand and the great seal of the State, authorizing me, JOHN H. STEWART, High Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, to cause the sentence imposed upon certain ALFRED PECKE, on the 28th day of November A. D. 1865, by the Court of Oyer and Terminer of said county, that the said Alfred Pecke be taken to the jail of said county, and thence to the place of execution, and there between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1866, in the manner directed by the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the Act of General Assembly, approved the 31st day of March, A. D. 1860, be carried into execution.

Now, be it remembered, that I, JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff of Allegheny county as aforesaid, did, on Friday, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1866, at a quarter past one o'clock, P. M., proceed to execute and did execute said August Pecke by causing him to be hanged by the neck till he was dead, within the yard of the jail of said county, in pursuance of the directions of said warrant of the said Governor, and the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN H. STEWART,
Sheriff of Allegheny County, Pa.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 13th day of January, A. D. 1866. WM. A. HERRON,
Ja15 Clerk of Court of Oyer and Terminer.

FOR SALE—

The well known Phillipsburg Summer Resort, situated in Beaver county, Pa., is now offered for sale. Also, a large corner House, with large Lot, at present occupied as a Store. Both properties are offered at very easy terms. For further information apply to H. W. GUMBOTT,
Ja8-tf No. 100 smith-field street.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

Of the Young Men's Bible Society of Pittsburgh, will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, Fifth street, on MONDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7 o'clock. The usual business will be transacted. An address on the history and present condition of the Society and financial condition will be presented. Addresses may be delivered by Rev. H. D. Moore, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, and Rev. J. P. Dickerson, pastor of First Baptist Church. Also, brief remarks expected from Rev. Dr. Kelly, agent of the Western part of the State. Public cordially invited to attend. ja13-3

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

121 Water street

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF

MERCHANT BAR IRON

Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Seventeen ocean steamers departed from New York on Saturday.

Lieutenant Swan, a nephew of Governor Swan, of Maryland, committed suicide on board the receiving ship Vermont, in New York harbor, on Saturday morning, by shooting himself with a pistol.

Australia dates of the 28th of October are received. The war in New Zealand continued. The Government dead lock at Melbourne continued and the Cabinet at Sidney had been reconstructed. There was much excitement over gold discoveries in New Zealand.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* states that a complimentary dinner was given to Gen. Schofield, on the anniversary of the battle at Nashville. The American Minister and a number of American officers and citizens, sojourners in Paris, were present.

Col. O'Mahony on Friday received a letter from Head-Centre Stephens, cordially indorsing his action during the late troubles, and appointing him representative and financial agent of the so-called Irish Republic in this country. The *Post* says some of the Fenians of this city profess to believe that Stephen's letter is a forgery, and that it was designed to overthrow the opposition to O'Mahony, before the truth could be known. Another dispatch states that O'Rourke, the Senate Treasurer, has given up the funds in his hands, and that Stephen's letter. Arrangements are now being made to effect the sale of the bonds of the Irish Republic, which was prevented by the recent dissensions of the Brotherhood.

The Consul of the Republic of Mexico at San Francisco has received an official communication from his government, dated November 20th, at Chihuahua, where President Juarez arrived the 20th of that month

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited, and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and relia ble oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and be published. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, should be briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the paper, or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

THE CABINET.

Rumors of changes in the Cabinet are again in circulation. Without them, at stated intervals, Washington news would become "stale, flat," to the expectant public, and "unprofitable" to the hard-up correspondents. These rumors usually proceed from about the same source; thus far they have been false. In the present instance, hatched in Washington, they were set afloat in New York, reproduced at the Capitol, and sent forth to all the world, followed closely by positive contradiction.

That one or two changes are liable to occur in the Cabinet, is not improbable, not from disagreement with the President, but from broken health and other personal reasons. The President and all the members of the Cabinet are in perfect accord on the general policy of the Administration, a fact that gives confidence and satisfaction to the country. Our Washington dispatch speaks very decided in contradiction of the rumor that the President is about to reorganize his Cabinet.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

It is but natural that there should exist a jealousy lest there should be too much tampering with the Constitution of the United States. Nevertheless, it is to be conceded that the lapse of time, the growth of the country, the birth of ideas, the creation of new necessities, and the many and vast changes as a nation we have undergone, have rendered some amendments necessary. The need of a universal rule of suffrage, and a provision for regulating representation—a necessity incident to the overthrow of Slavery and the obliteration of the Slave Code—is admitted. To this end, amendments to the Constitution would seem necessary. The war has created other necessities, such as the rebel debt; and in this respect, something more perpetual and solemn than a law of Congress is desirable. Touching suffrage and representation, there are three distinct Constitutional amendments already proposed, and probably more may be.

The first is that which seeks to apportion representatives and direct taxes upon the basis of the number of legal voters in each State, leaving to the States their present right of fixing the qualifications for the suffrages, each for itself.

The second creates a uniform qualification, based on the ability to read, for voters of National offices, leaving the several States to make such regulations as they choose for their local government, and trusting to the granting of political powers in National affairs to give to the freedman that importance and consideration which is needed for his protection.

The third strikes between the two rival propositions just stated. It proposes that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned according to the whole number of inhabitants, except those "to whom political rights or privileges are denied or abridged by the Constitution or laws of any State on account of race or color."

The necessity for dealing, through a Constitutional amendment, with the question of representation, grows out of the changed condition of the late slave population, whereby the representation of the South will be increased by adding all the black to the white population—none of the former being voters. It is argued that the effect of this proposition will be to enfranchise the blacks, and it may lead to the withdrawal of limitations as to age, residence and nativity now applied to the white population, in order to expand the basis of representation, whereby a new and a far more unjust inequality than ever before existed will be created. This proposition, furthermore, gives to the West an advantage over the East, the proportion of voters to the whole population in the former being greater than in the latter. Consequently it is favored in the West and opposed in the East.

The second proposition has in its favor the solid arguments, and can be opposed for no good reason, particularly if it is provided that no one at present a voter shall be disqualified. The West and those regions where intelligence and the means for acquiring it, do not equal the more favored parts of the country, is somewhat reluctant to support it. The arguments touching the other proposition are reversed in regard to this.

The third proposition sails adroitly between the first two, and is well calculated, under the not very gentle pressure it applies, to secure the enfranchisement of the negro in the South and perhaps in the North as well,—in behalf of whom nobody, let us observe, seems to have any particular care, although his fitness for perfect equality is conceded to be far greater than the newly born freeman in the South.

The question of suffrage, it seems, is to be solved by amending the constitution. Our own opinion is, the amendment should base representation on voters, should define the qualifications of voters, and make the President and Vice President elective by the direct vote of the people.

THE MEXICAN CHURCH.

The financial difficulties of every civil government in Mexico have been great, and yet there is great wealth in the country. The recent usurpation by MAXIMILIAN, and the overthrow of the Republic, grew out of financial difficulties. Half the revolutions of that country have arisen from the same cause and from the efforts to obviate it by the only means that were available. The wealth of the country is not at the disposal of the government, but of the church. The annual income of the church in Mexico is stated to be fifty-six million dollars. Eight bishops have the snug sum of $400,000 to divide among themselves. This exceeds immeasurably the incomes of any of the English bishops. Hoarding even bullion and jewels makes the church rich, but the constant withdrawal of it from the common purposes of business keeps the people at large poor and dependent. MACAULAY says of the early conquerors of Mexico, "avarice stimulated zeal, and zeal consecrated avarice; proselytes and gold mines were sought with equal ardor." The coalescence of avarice and zeal in one of the parties to the conquest perpetuates the grasping policy, and its rigid maintenance may be found the cause of the debased and unhappy condition of the Mexican people, and of the numerous revolutions that have distressed the country.

CORN FOR FUEL.

We have referred to the fact that in one locality, perhaps in more, in the State of Illinois, corn is used this winter for fuel. This is so extraordinary a use to make of one of the great staples of food for man and beast, that it cannot fail to occasion surprise, and that tinctured not faintly with a feeling of repugnance. It appears, however, to be a fact beyond doubt. Corn in the locality referred to is said to bear the price of ten cents a bushel in the ear, seventy bushels are reckoned, for purposes of heating, to be fully equivalent to a cord of wood. Wood is worth $9.50 per cord. Corn answering the same purpose would be worth but $7 00, so that it is cheaper fuel than wood, by two dollars and fifty cents.

From these facts the Chicago *Republican* argues not wisely, as we think, for a reduction of the tax on whisky, or in other words for the encouragement of the manufacture of that article, as a more lucrative way of disposing of the corn. We argue from them rather the encouragement of other and useful kinds of manufactures in our Western States, that will furnish a demand for cereal produce for the healthful maintenance of men. Permanent prosperity in agricultural or any other pursuits is not to be expected from the abundance or cheapness of whisky. And if there is here and there a locality so prolific in corn and so poorly supplied with fuel and with the means of transportation to a grain market, it will be, on the whole, better morally, physically and financially for such places to use a part of their surplus of corn for fuel than to have a whisky distillery established in the midst of them.

This extraordinary fact probably has less connection with the high tax on whisky than with the high prices of freight, of which western farmers and produce dealers have made loud and just complaint. The present season corn is quoted in Chicago at 45 cents per bushel, and at proportionate prices in other markets. Unless an embargo were laid by exorbitant charges for freight, there are few localities in the State, well checkered as it is with railroads, from which corn could not be profitably transported to a market. It is possible that whisky manufacturing might, in some localities enhance the price of corn. But according to the *Republican's* proposition, it would be attended with a loss of revenue to the Government, and according to our view, also with a detriment to the material and meral condition of the population. The establishment and encouragement of other kinds of manufacture, however, would secure the good results to the corn growers, without drawbacks either to them or the Government.

THE POPE TO STAY IN ROME—IF HE CAN.

This is the decision of the Cardinals, but we can tell better when we know what is the decision of VICTOR EMANUEL, and the flight of the double-headed eagle of Austria. His Holiness will need more than the Cardinals to back him, should the King of Italy conclude to assert his rights. The intelligence concerning the Cardinals is accompanied by no fact that indicates the Pope has had conferred on him any new means of sustaining himself. All previous reports were to the effect that he would flee from Rome. The decision to stay, we presume, is only a decision to take the chances, there being no place to go, since Spain, neither by its political nor ecclesiastical condition, holds out inducements on which to base great expectations. The news is, therefore, full of interest. The determination by the foreign Pontiff, who instead of having, as in former days, Kingdoms to give away, has not for dead certainty wherein to lay his head, may hasten the final act towards which the vicissitudes of his Holiness have for the last half-dozen years been tending. Excommunicated by him, VICTOR EMANUEL may conclude to expel the Pope It is suggested that he may form an alliance with the Fenians and take refuge in the Irish Republic.

THE HEART OF THE NATION.

The turn which the question of colored suffrage, applied to the District of Columbia, is taking in Congress, is significant and important. Immediate unrestricted suffrage was the idea at the outset, and no time was to be lost in carrying it out. Reflection appears to have somewhat abated this zeal. The caucus of Republican members, called to consider the subject, decided against unrestricted suffrage; and it appears probable now that white one rule for white and black will be adopted, it will be based on intelligence and residence. Should such a rule be adopted, we need not assure the readers of the COMMERCIAL that we shall feel great pleasure in recording the fact, for from the beginning we have contended for intelligence as the vital qualification of an elector. It must be regarded as a highly favorable indication, that after all that has been said, so much prudence should be manifested when the time for action arrives. The large colored population of the District of Columbia, to say the least, in intelligence and general fitness for suffrage, are immeasurably in advance of their brethren in the Southern States, and it must occur to most minds, that if Congress—radical as it is—hesitates to clothe with the high privilege the former, the reluctance of the South to adopt unrestricted suffrage, should excite no surprise. It is a matter of congratulation that the heart of the nation should thus pulsate.

The District of Columbia is an object of interest to the entire Union. It contains the capital city and the capitol where the legislation of the United States is conducted. It is under the immediate eye of the Government. It has no individual representation in Congress, like a State. The entire Congress, Senate and House of Representives, is its legislature.

It should be a model of the whole republic—a microcosm, in which every possible excellence of democratic government should be concentrated in its power and purity. It is considerably nearer to this ideal, than it was years ago. The inflow of loyalty and patriotism from the great body of the republic has imparted to the heart a healthful supply of those republican qualities. Hence they are now issuing in very pulsation of wise legislation and executive power, to permeate all parts of the republic. The ancient aspiration of freedom for the District has been crowned with sure success. The slave auction and slavery itself have been banished. The capital has been the city of refuge for the oppressed. Protection and privilege have been awarded to the weak. If not the largest city, Washington should be the best in the Union, as a representative of the whole. The intelligence, probity, taste and wealth concentrated there should do themselves and the whole country honor, by making it, in all its physicial, and political and economical conditions, and model of government, order, morality and elegance, a representative of the free, enlightened and happy Union.

PHILADELPHIA AND STEAMSHIPS.

The Philadelphia papers speak encouragingly of the prospect of establishing a line of steamers vessels for the Southern trade. As the result of an effort which has been going on for some three months, nearly five hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed, and it is hoped that the sum will be increased to eight hundred thousand. We wish to do our sister city no injustice, but we will say, that the slow pace at which this important enterprise has progressed, and the reluctance if not inability to subscribe, when so much is at stake, are circumstances well calculated to do Philadelphia more harm than had nothing been attempted and trade been allowed to depart without an effort. She has need to do much more beside sending out a steamship or two to the Southern coast, if she would retain even her present position. It is not creditable to Philadelphia that so much effort and so long a time are required to raise a few hundred thousand dollars, under circumstances that should in a day have brought forward twenty men—if she has them—to put through the enterprise. Most people will infer that what starts so hard must stop soon.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—This annual concert of devotion has been observed, during the past week, by most of the Christian denominations throughout the world. The arrangement for so distinguishing one of the early weeks of the new year is now pretty well understood and generally observed in the different churches. It has been accompanied with some perceptible increase of interest in religion, we learn, in the city of Chicago. In former years, this extensive concurrence in devotion by different denominations of Christians has had an excellent influence, by impressing on their minds the obligations and advantages of more active sympathy and brotherly fellowship with each other. Some diversity of sentiment in religion, as well as in other matters, is an unavoidable consequence of the freedom of thought and judgment, admitted among Protestants to be a prerogative of Christian people. This, existing without hostile feeling and in connection with agreement in the central matter of devotion, presents the Christian faith in its true light, as adapted to the understanding and sympathies of our nature; and these concerts among the Christian people have a strong and direct tendency to promote their permanent fellowship and co-operation for the advancement of the great and good cause.

THE NEW GRADE OF GENERAL.—The proposition to create the new grade of General, to be tendered to Lieutenant General GRANT, is meeting with a high degree of favor, in and out of Congress. It is to be regretted that an attempt should be made to create opposition by mixing up political questions with this, which is purely one of gratitude and simple justice to our great captain. When we reflect what might be the condition of the Republic today, but for General GRANT, when we consider his achievements and what depended on his movements, there should be but one thought, one purpose,—gratitude and a suitable manifestation of it by all the people, speaking through Congress.

RETURN OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.—A Harrisburg dispatch of Saturday announces that Governor CURTIN is expected to leave Havana to-day for New York. His health has steadily improved. The alarming symptoms have almost entirely disappeared. Although not perfectly restored to health, he is constrained to come home by a sense of duty.

PROPOSED MEETING OF WOOL GROWERS.

The following initial step to an important movement by the wool growers of Pennsylvania, we trust will be promptly and heartily responded to. We are glad to know that the COMMERCIAL has been instrumental in creating an interest, which, if properly stimulated, must lead to beneficial results to wool growers and the country at large. We ask for the following the earnest attention of the wool growers:

PENNSYLVANIA STATE WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Washington county has taken the initiative in this great movement, and appointed a committee of five to take preliminary measures to form a Pennsylvania State Wool Growers' Association. The committee consist of Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne, Chairman, and Messrs. John H. Ewing, Asa Manchester, Samuel McFarland and Wm. Gabby.

In order that the voice of Pennsylvania may be heard in our National and State Legislature, at the earliest day possible, on this important subject, we hope there will be no time lost in effecting an organization that will be an honor and glory to our State Wool Growers.

In order to expedite this organization, we suggest that the meeting be held on the —— January inst, at the Hare Hotel, in the city of Pittsburgh, and that the Presidents of each of the different County Agricultural Societies in this State appoint five members of each society to attend said Convention, and as far as possible so as to have all the different breeds of sheep represented.

Will not the different County papers publish this and co-operate so as to insure attendance?

Inasmuch as Washington county has the only Wool Growers' organization in this State, date of meeting and nunication of this or any other place is left to their opinion and action of the Washington County Committee.

GLENN & BROTHER,
Noblestown, Allegheny Co., Pa.

The British Press on American Topics.

The London *Times* in an editorial on Mexican affairs, argues that Napoleon will peacefully withdraw sooner or later, and urges America, for the interest of all concerned, to quietly await the result.

In the city article of the *Times* of December 28, United States bonds are reported at a decline of one per cent., partly on account of reported threatenings of a rupture between France and the United States, but the conviction was strong with many, "that neither the President nor the majority of the American people intended to involve themselves in any real trouble on behalf of the expelled anarchists, who now term themselves representatives of the Mexican republic."

The London *Post*, of the same date, says that "Whatever diversity of opinion may exist between republicans and democrats on other matters of domestic policy, there is none on the expediency of maintaining unmodified the doctrine first enunciated by President Monroe." Mexico is represented by the editor as a republic by fiction, and the American Congress as having put the question whether it shall so remain, and thus on the answer to it, depends the continued existence of the new empire. The resolutions before Congress on the Mexican question, it is hinted emanated from the Cabinet, and their support in that quarter is set down as a fact to be expected, as "the presence of a Mexican Empire is an eye sore to it which it cannot tolerate. The article continues, that it is no secret that without a French army Maximilian could not maintain his present position for a single day, and suggests that we would be a prosperer course for the American people to afford him an opportunity of dispassionately considering whether it is possible much longer to support in Mexico the empire which has been so recently set up.

The London *News*, in an elaborate article on the correspondence of the Paris *Moniteur*, on the Mexican expedition and empire, says that one quality it possesses is a remarkable inattention and forgetfulness of the general reader, which has helped the historians of the *Moniteur* over many little difficulties and discrepancies, and enabled them, with admirable confidence to, recognize and harmonize some occasional incongruities. It mentions, by way of illustration, the *Moniteur's* references to documents, as President Johnson's message, which, it thinks, for neatness and ingenuity of what may be called interpretation, has seldom passed. In reading all this correspondence the editor is tempted to ask whom it is intended to deceive, and he thinks it cannot be either the American people nor the "Republican malcontents of Mexico." The *Moniteur's* reflection that President Monroe was willing to recognize any form of government established by the Mexicans themselves, is considered a lame dodge; but still the *News* holds that the Monroe declaration accepted other forms of government already existing on the American continent, while it excluded from the probability of recognition other forms imposed by any European power, and herein was to be seen the whole difference between Mexico and Canada.

Commercial Manure—A New Branch of Pittsburgh Manufactures.

The subject of Agriculture, as the population of a country increases, becomes year by year of more importance. And as the necessity of sustaining an increased number of human beings to each acre of land is forced upon a nation, in that proportion are Agriculturists obliged to look around them for the means of increasing the productiveness of their lands. This want in all European countries has been supplied, (to a certain extent) by artificial or commercial manures, for many years. But with the aid of all that science has been able to furnish them in that direction, they have been obliged to make large demands upon the newer and less densely populated countries of the western continent, until they in turn are under the necessity of finding the means of rendering their lands equal to the demands made upon them by constant cropping. This demand has in a great measure been supplied in the Atlantic States, by the use of Superphosphates of Lime, manufactured from bone and other comparatively waste materials, until the difficulty of obtaining materials has induced a number of gentlemen, who have for many years been engaged in such manufacture in Massachusetts, to erect in the vicinity of Pittsburgh a large manufactory, in order to enable them not only to supply their Atlantic trade, but to introduce and encourage its use among the Farmers and Fruit Growers of the West. In order the more successfully to do this, they have organized under the laws of Massachusetts, a joint stock company, under the name and title of the Allegheny Fertilizer Company, with a large capital, and now with works capable of turning out from three to five thousand tons per year, they ask of the farmers of the West a fair and impartial trial of their Eureka Amoniated Bone Super-phosphate of Lime, which comes to us bearing the indorsement of the best agriculturists and agricultural chemists of the United States. Prominent among these we find the name of Marshal P. Wilder, well known in this vicinity as the first President of the United States Pomological Society, and also President of the United States Agricultural Society, who concludes a long letter to the proprietors, giving the result of several experiments made by himself, as follows: "The Super-Phosphate of Lime is therefore a a valuable Fertilizer in the reclamation and renovation of old pasture or meadow lands, and especially so when lands like these are located a mile or more from the homestead. Super-phosphate of lime is a valuable article in promoting the growth and increasing the fibrous roots of young trees and grape vines; and when applied in liberal quantities to the roots of bearing trees, is a beneficial influence on the size and beauty of the fruit. It is equally useful as a fertilizer for cereals, grapes and vegetables, and from experiments made heretofore, I have hopes that it may prove a preventive of blast upon seedling pear stocks, and to the mildew, on peas and other plants subject to those diseases. As a quick, and also as a durable fertilizer, I have seen many proofs in past years, and have ever considered it as one of the most economical manures in use." It has also the indorsement of James S. Grannell, the chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, in the following words: "I have used the super-phosphate of lime, and regard it as an excellent article. I perceived a decided advantage in using it, especially in filling and ripening corn.

This company also manufacture Bradley's Patent Tobacco Fertilizer, an article prepared by William L. Bradley, Esq. of Boston, Massachussets, after many years of careful study and experimenting and after calling to his aid the services of Chas. T. Jackson, M. D., geologist and chemist, who was employed by the Agricultural Department of the United States, to make numerous analysis of rich and poor tobacco lands in Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, and of all the kinds of tobacco grown on them. Dr. Jackson says: "From my knowledge of this subject, I am able to say that your Fertilizer adds to the soil those elements which the tobacco plant needs, and which are sparingly found in the natural soil. It makes up the complement of saline matter, is needed by the soil to render it capable of sustaining a vigorous growth of tobacco. Therefore, I think you have done a good work in supplying to the tobacco cultivator what he most needs in restoring his wornout soils, and in enriching those which need replenishing with certain saline ingredients."

This company have selected Pittsburgh as their place of manufacture, after having carefully examined various other localities, on account of its many advantages as a manufacturing city, such as the procuring of materials, the cheapness of fuel, and its central location between the East and West, rendering shipments either way easy and comparatively cheap. We trust the farmers of this vicinity will encourage this enterprise by giving their fertilizers a fair and thorough trial, and with the indorsement of such men amongst us as our friend Knox, of Fifth street, we feel no hesitancy in recommending its use to them. This company employ constantly at their works in this city from fifteen to twenty men, together with a large steam power. And besides have numerous agencies for purchasing and preparing materials, and selling their productions; including, among other places, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville and Jeffersonville, at many of which they have smaller works for preparing the bone and other materials used by them. The company's office in the city is at No. 96 Liberty street, where Mr. Milton Austin, one of the proprietors, formerly of Boston, but now a resident of this city, who brings with him much practical experience, is ever ready to give to all and any such information as they may desire in regard to the quality or manner of use of all their manufactures.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.—Under the operation of Mr. Raymond's resolution, adopted by the House, the Congressional Reconstruction Committee will be saved from the necessity of exploring the South for information. The resolution calls on the President to furnish the desired information, which he has in his possession. The call for information was timely and important.

THE tailors in Columbus, Ohio, not satisfied with the wages they were receiving, have organized an association to carry on business for themselves. This is fair and legitimate, and will test to their satisfaction at least, the question involved in the relations of capital and labor.

GUBERNATORIAL.

A communication in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, signed "Mifflin County," recommends Hon. H. C. Johnson, of Crawford County, as a Union candidate for Governor, and the *Telegraph* indorses his "ability to make a popular Governor." Mr. Johnson was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1864, and the *Telegraph* says: "If nominated, he will make a brilliant campaign, as he is one of the most effective speakers in the Commonwealth."

The Philadelphia *News*, in publishing the list of names proposed for Gubernatorial nomination, says: "John Covode has many friends who would gladly press his claims, but we do not know whether he has yet assented to their doing so or not."

A correspondent of the Huntingdon *Globe* suggests the name of Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon county, for the Union nomination for Governor. The correspondent urges his nomination for the reason that he is "a man almost without a fault. A man without a blemish or spot upon his character. A man of whom the politicians of either party cannot say aught against as to fitness or qualifications, plant one of the very best men in the whole State for the position, and I suggest that he be urged for the nomination. But the politicians and power was, therefore, he is not acquainted with the wire-working of the political machine, the lack of which knowledge makes him doubly qualified for the position. In his hands, the affairs of State would be perfectly safe, as he could neither be bought or bribed. He is conscientious as well as honest."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The last plank of the scaffold near the eye of the dome of the capitol at Washington, has been removed, revealing the magnificent design in fresco, upon which, for eighteen months past, the artist Brinnidi has been at work. The central piece of this painting is a picture of Washington, on the right and left of which are representations of Peace and Justice. Around are six groups of the first, depicting the War, and a picture of Mars, Agriculture, picture of Ceres, mechanics, picture of Vulcan, commerce, picture of Mercury, marine, picture of Neptune, and science, picture of Minerva. From the floor of the Rotunda to the centre of the picture, is one hundred and eighty feet. The cost or the whole work is over $50,000.

There is considerable excitement in New York about a proposition to widen Ann street, at an expense to the city government of $500,000. The plan was originally suggested by James Gordon Bennett, to improve his museum property, and the Common Council adopted it in a hereby *unanimous* vote, in view of the possibility of realizing "something handsome out of the job."

Prior to the rebellion, there were three hundred and twenty-two light houses on the coast of the United States, one hundred and sixty of which number were on the Southern coast. Most of these light-houses were destroyed by the enemy. Since the close of the war, the business has re established thirty-six, at an expense of many thousands of dollars.

Illinois produced, in 1865, 177,000,000 bushels of corn, 25,000,000 bushels of wheat, 800,000 bushels of rye, 1,000,000 bushels of barley and 28,000,000 bushels of oats.

Ben. Holladay's California overland coaches carried for the quarter ending December 31st, 1865, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-two sacks mails, weighing over one hundred thousand pounds.

The Convention of Collectors and Treasury Agents of the frontier is still in session in the office of the Commissioner of Customs at Washington. One of the results of its deliberations will be to lay before Congress a memorial, accompanying bills for enactment into laws, intended to effectually close smuggling on the Canadian frontier.

Baltimore is rapidly progressing with her ocean enterprises. The new Baltimore and Havana line has made one of the best trips on record, to Charleston. Up to the time of the arrival at Charleston the passengers were much pleased with the performance of the vessel in every respect, and the captain says he was received there with great cordiality, and the line bids fair to be very popular. Another steamer will soon be placed upon the line, and the commercial interests of Baltimore promise to be materially enhanced by the fostering of the Havana and Charleston trade.

Gen. Grant's plan, before a Committee of the House, proposes a force of 50,000 men.

A suit has just been decided in the Supreme Court of New York, involving an important point of law, relating to the power of partners. A firm became insolvent and one of the members (against the wish of his copartners) paid off one of the creditors, by transferring claims against other merchants, to be collected by the creditor for her own account. The parties made an assignment and claimed the previous transfer invalid. The persons who owed the debts so transferred refused to pay them to the transferee and she brought suits to recover. The defendants plead that the transfer, being the act of but one partner, was fraudulent; but it was held by the Court that they were not in a condition to raise the question of fraud, and that the transfers to the plaintiff by the one partner were conclusively proved to be valid by a former judgment.

The entire State debt of Iowa is only $623,295, consisting in part of $300,000 war bonds. The population of the State in 1863 was 703,162; in 1865 it was 754,732, or an increase in two years of over 52,000.

About one thousand tons of shot and shell thrown into the forts at the mouth of Cape Fear river, (below Wilmington,) by the Navy, during the bombardment under Admiral Porter, have been collected and will be sold at auction, Feb. 15th, for the benefit of the government.

Judge Balcom, of New York, decides that a revenue stamp left off any document requiring it, may be put on any time after the date, and thus make the paper valid.

It is stated that the Falls of St. Anthony are rapidly undergoing a change; that during the Spring of 1859 they receded about two hundred and fifty feet to the middle of the river, and nearly one hundred and forty feet further the next Spring. It is not improbable that a few years they will be destroyed altogether, leaving nothing behind but a long reach of rolling, tumbling rapids.

Defaulting is becoming common in Iowa. The private Secretary of the Governor is said to be a defaulter to the extent of $25,000 in State bonds. H. C. Ohrt, County Junge of Desmoines county, has left for unknown parts, with $20,000 belonging to his German fellow-citizens. The records of the court were found in inextricable confusion. Cause—land drink.

The New York Assembly has adopted a resolution instructing their Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the bill paying bounties to volunteers who enlisted prior to 1863.

The New Orleans steamers from New York are carrying passengers for one-third less than the fare charged last summer, when business was riskier. This reduction is having the effect of tempting many mechanics to go to Louisiana in the expectation that better wages can be had there for their labor than here.

All the daily newspapers in New York make large sums of money. The clear profits of the *Herald* during the past year, it is said, will reach $300,000; those of the *Tribune* $170,000; of the *Times* $150,000, and of the *World* $90,000 to $100,000; while the *Evening Post* has realized $75,000, and the *Evening Express* $40,000 in the same period.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The President's message has been printed *in extenso* by the proprietors of all the leading English journals, a circumstance which indicates a proper recognition on the part of our British cousins, of the statesmanlike grasp and philosophic consideration that characterizes the document. Those who were still ready to censure have been constrained to praise. The message is looked upon as the harbinger of a peaceful and magnanimous policy, the results of which may excite envy but must compel admiration.

The Fenian trials at Cork are losing interest. The testimony is the same thing over and over again. The sentences have been for ten years, and one of the Irish-Americans, in receiving such a sentence, expressed a sanguine hope that there would be an exchange of prisoners before his term expired. Stevens, the Head Centre, has not been heard from, which reminds us that history repeats itself. In 1794 Hamilton Rowan, a Fenian of that period, escaped from Dublin on board of an American ship. As Ireland is a country of precedents, it is well to hope that Stevens has faithfully followed in the footsteps of his predecessors.

The funeral of the late King of Belgium and the coronation of his successor Leopold was a grand spectacle, completely filling the little capital of that thriving country and almost breaking down the buildings.

When Miss Burdett Coutts became the heiress of Mrs. Coutts, who had been Miss Melton, the actress, her fortune was computed at thirteen tons of gold. It has been growing ever since. She cannot spend her income, nor even give it away, with all her benefactions. It employs several active secretaries to read her begging letters, and the labor of properly attending to their requests is enough to overtask the strongest constitution. She gives all she has time to give, money for drinking fountains, churches at Nootka Sound, to found bishoprics at Van Deman's Land and Jerusalem, and for a thousand beneficent purposes. The benefactions of the Queen, most frequently recorded, are those of three guineas to the fortunate mothers of as many babies at a birth.

There is a decided lull in the Jamaica excitement in England. Governor Stork has departed and commissioners to act on the inquiry were shortly to go out. Large anti-negro deputations have recommended a barrister, belonging to their society, to conduct the prosecution against Gov. Eyre, and have him hanged if possible.

The French Government practiced a little bit of diplomacy in regard to President Johnson's message. The papers from America containing the message, were held back at the Postoffice one day, until the Havana News Agency could translate a copy and furnish the entire press with a copy. This translation as a mere travesty—a miserable mass of confused words, which were intended to give but a poor idea of the real merit of the document on the reader's mind. But a wide circulation of the New York papers and a condemnation of the trick by friendly Paris papers destroyed the effect intended, and many eulogies were passed upon the message. It is regarded as the ablest message for forty years, and its distinguished author set down as one of the ablest living men of the times. The *Presse* indorses it as containing the whole science of statesmanship, conduced by "one of the people," and as "one of the finest lessons of history and of social science which they can study," and in reading it one can comprehend the grandeur and the prosperity of the United States." Most of the liberal press speak in the same tone as the *Presse*. As to the more immediate bearings of the message, the Ultramontane press, generally, regard them as peaceful, but still leaving a door open to war.

The Latin quarter of Paris is in a state of ebullition because of the exclusion from the medical and law schools of five of the students, who uttered the most obnoxious imprecations in the convention of the Liege, which would have expelled from any respectable college in the United States, so that the Academy of Paris cannot be blamed for its policy in the matter.

All the papers have been warned beforehand not to publish the letter of the Count de Paris to the Chicago *Republicans*, and the French public will therefore naturally be stimulated to seek with greater avidity for the contents of what they would have otherwise, perhaps, hardly noticed.

General Schofield is still in Paris, and on the anniversary of that famous battle at Nashville which resulted in Hood's signal defeat, and in which General Schofield took so prominent a part, a complimentary dinner was given to him by John Monroe, Esq., the great Paris banker.

PERSONAL.

—Among the corporators named in Thaddeus Stevens's Air Line Railroad bill, are Simon Cameron and Col. J. W. Forney.

—Some queer developments in reference to the conduct of "Caleb Lyons, of Lyonsdale," Governor of Idaho Territory, where he is better known as "Lyon Cable, of Cahletown," have been made by the Indian Bureau. Among other schemes was the building of a very large church of stone, and the using of mud it mortar. When rain came, his church, which stood upon the side of a hill, was washed away, and the Indians who built it are clamorous for their pay, and, the Governor being out of funds, the Indians threaten war.

—George Peabody, the London banker, is to erect a new church edifice in Georgetown, Massachusetts, to accommodate the church and society lately formed in that place, to sustain the faith of their fathers, in opposition to the new divinity introduced there by Rev. Charles Beecher. The church is not only intended to accommodate those who have given up their ancient house of worship, and the fund intended by their donor, Mr. Peabody, for their use, but it is also intended as a memorial of several generations of Mr. Peabody's ancestors, who were born and lived, and many of them lie buried in that town.

—Speaking of political characters, I was struck with a little allusion I heard the other day to Mr. Seward. A friend of mine was playing chess with an English gentleman—a judge who stopped here on his way to India; the game had been closely contested, when, towards the close, the Englishman made a move which was very embarrassing, in fact decisive of the game. After a pause of a few minutes the judge exclaimed: "Ah! my dear sir, if I don't think even His Excellency Mr. Seward could get you out of that!"

—Yesterday, at the Tuileries, the marriage of the Princess de Murat with the Duc de Monchey took place.

—Anderew and James Johnson, sons of William Johnson, brother of the President, and who died from a wound received by the accidental discharge of his own gun, have published a card, in which they declare on the authority of General Strong, a Federal officer stationed in Texas, and Dr. Leads, a physician of Columbia, Texas, that their father died in consequence of the refusal of rebel physicians to give him professional attention because he was a Union man and a brother of the President.

—Miss Harriet Lane, the niece of ex-President Buchanan, noted throughout the country as the most accomplished and elegant lady that ever presided at the White House, was married at Wheatland, the residence of ex-President Buchanan, at one o'clock on Thursday last to Mr. Henry Johnson. The bridegroom is a wealthy banker of Baltimore. The ceremony was quietly performed, in the presence of a few friends, by Rev. Edward Y. Buchanan, the only brother of ex-President Buchanan. The parties started on their bridal tour the same afternoon.

—Ex-Governor Andrew is out in a card in the Boston papers, announcing his resumption of the practice of the law, after a brief respite from labor for the purpose of recuperating his health.

Hon. J. S. Thomas, Mayor of St. Louis, celebrated the 60th anniversary of his arrival at that city by a banquet, on December 30th. Among the guests were also the oldest inhabitants of that city, whose aggregate ages amounted to 1,160 years, one of them being the father-in-law of Major General J. B. Smith.

—A Washington dispatch says that President Johnson finding that the name of Lafayette C. Baker, Chief Detective, had been omitted from the list of Brigadier Generals to be mustered out of the service, gave positive orders to the Secretary of War to have it inserted.

—George Francis Train has purchased four hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Omaha, believing it will be the largest inland city on the continent in a few years.

—Hon. George Bancroft, LL. D., the American historian, is said to be at work upon the eulogy on Abraham Lincoln, he is to deliver before Congress on the 12th of February, that being the anniversary of the late President's birth-day. It is expected to be the richest in thought and diction of any similar effort ever pronounced in the American capital.

—Dr. Wm. D. Herrick, formerly one of the ablest and most successful physicians and surgeons in Chicago, died on Sunday last, very suddenly, at the insane asylum at Augusta, Me. He had been suffering with mental derangement for several years.

—In Memphis, Tenn., where Dan Rice was lately performing, he took occasion to make a short speech to the negroes there, in which he advised them to pursue a course of sobriety and industry, and on all occasions to carry themselves in a well-behaved manner, never to forget their obligations to those who cared for and raised them; and that it was upon their late masters they must depend for employment.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union Republican voters of Allegheny county are requested to assemble at the usual places for holding elections, in the several districts, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1866, and choose delegates to meet in County Convention, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the COURT HOUSE, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention to be held in HARRISBURG, to place in nomination a candidate for Governor.

The election of delegates shall be by ballot—in the wards and boroughs, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., and in the townships between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.

By order of the County Executive Committee.

WM. J. GILMORE, Chairman.
R. W. THOMAS, } Secretaries.
WM. ARMSTRONG, } ja4-td-ltw

FOR PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS

Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
For pure Drugs and Medicines
Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
For a good Sponge, fine or coarse,
Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
For the best Indigo,
Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
The finest Perfumery in the city is at
McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
For all Drugs, Patent Medicines, Pure Liquors, Toilet Articles or Perfumery go to the store that has the largest stock and finest assortment; that is

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S,
Drug Store, No. 85 Market street,
Corner Diamond, near Fifth.
ja9

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD. LIBERTY WHITE LEAD.

TRY IT!	TRY IT!
TRY IT!	TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface, for same weight, than any other. Buy the best, it is the cheapest.

Liberty Lead is whiter than any other.
Liberty Lead covers better than any other.
Liberty Lead wears longer than any other.
Liberty Lead is more economical than any other.
Liberty Lead is more free from impurities and is warranted to do more and better work at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the best, it is the cheapest. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS,

Balances of Deposits and Dividends,
IN THE
Bank of Pittsburgh,

Of the amount of Ten Dollars and exceeding that sum, which, within the three years next preceding the date of this statement, have not either been increased or diminished, with the names of the Depositors and stockholders, the dates when such deposits were made or balances accrued and dividends declared, and the amount thereof.

Names.	Residences.	DIVIDENDS. When Declared.	Amount.	Names.	Residences.	DIVIDENDS. When Declared.	No. Shares.	Amount.
Margaret Cunningham	Not known	Jan. 11, 1862	$175 00	David Zollhart	Deceased	May 7, 1861	350	$35 00
Mary Ann Fergus	Not known	Jan. 11, 1862	433 00	Jacob Zollhart	Deceased	November 5, 1861	350	35 00
Sally Fergus	Not known	Jan. 11, 1862	439 75	David Zollhart	Deceased	May 6, 1862	350	35 00
Harriet Fergus	Not known	Jan. 11, 1862	439 75	Jacob Zollhart	Deceased	November 4, 1862	350	35 00
Harriman Coles	Not known	Jan. 11, 1862	1692 00	Mrs. Mailon Napier	Not

The Daily Commercial

UNCROWNED KINGS.

BY BERKLEY AIKEN.

Oh, ye uncrowned, but kingly kings!
Made royal by the brain and heart;
Ye walk amid the noblest part,
Yet reckoned nothing in the mart
Where mere mass keeps no spirit but dross;
All hail to ye, most kingly kings!

Oh, ye uncrowned, but kingly kings!
Whose mouth and words of living flame
Have waked men red-lashed from their shame,
And bid them rise in manhood's name,
Smooth the time-carved scars and scalding stings
To follow ye, most kingly kings!

Oh, ye uncrowned, but kingly kings!
Whose strong right arm has hath oft been bared;
Where'er free or righteous battles glared;
To think on ye the heart mspirings
Oh, ye uncrowned, but kingly kings!

Oh, ye uncrowned, but kingly kings!
Whose burning songs like lava poured,
Have smitten like a two-edged sword,
Sent forth by heaven's avenging Lord
To purge the earth where sections rings
To sing but ye, oh kingly kings!

Oh, ye uncrowned, but kingly kings!
To whose ecstatic gaze alone
Is given the heaven unknown.
And who have made it all your own;
Your lavish hand around us flings
Earth's richest wreath, oh noble kings!

Oh, ye uncrowned, but kingly kings!
The heart leaps wildly at your thought,
And the brain flows as if it thought
Shreds of your mantle; ye have fought
Not vainly, if your glory brings
A lingering light to earth, oh kings!

Oh, ye uncrowned, but kingly kings!
Whose soul's on Marah's fruit did sup
And went in fiery chariots up,
Where each had drained his heathen cup;
Ye friends of God, but tyrants' stings,
Uncrowned, but still the kingliest kings!

A LION FIGHT.

FROM SALATHIEL.

Dismounting, for the side of the hill was almost precipitous, I led my panting Arab through beds of myrtle, and every lovely and sweet smelling bloom, to the edge of an alley that seemed made to shut out every disturbance of man.

A circle of low hills, covered to the crown with thick foliage, surrounded a deep space of velvet turf, kept as green as the emerald by the flow of rivulets, and the moisture of a pellucid lake in the centre, tinged with every color of the heavens. The beauty of this sylvan spot was enhanced by the luxuriant profusion of almond, orange and other trees, that in every stage of production, from the bud to the fruit, covered the little knolls below, and formed a broad belt around the lake.

Parched as I was by the intolerable heat, this secluded haunt of the spirit of freshness looked doubly lovely. My eyes, half blinded by the glare of the sands, and even my mind exhausted by the perplexities of the day, found delicious relaxation in the verdure and dewy breath of the silent valley. My barb, with the quick sense of animals accustomed to the travel of the wilderness, showed her delight by placing her boundings, the prouder arching of her neck and the brighter glancing of her bright eye.

"Here," thought I, as I gazed slowly towards the deep descent, "would be the very spot for the innocence that had not tried the world, or the philosophy that had tried it, and found all vanity. Who could dream that, within the borders of this distracted land, in the very hearing, almost in the very sight of the last sincere that man could inflict on man, there was a retreat within the reach of man, perhaps, never yet defiled; and in which the calamities that afflict society might be as little felt as if it were among the stars."

A violent plunge of the barb put an end to my speculation. She exhibited the wildest signs of terror, snorted and strove to break from me; then, fixing her glance keenly on the thickets below, shook in every limb. But the scene was tranquility itself; the stream lay basking in the sun, and the only sound was that of the wild doves murmuring under the broad leaves of the palm trees.

But my mare still resisted every effort to lead her downwards; her ears were fluttering convulsively, her eyes were starting from their sockets. I grew peevish at the animal's obstinacy, and was about to let her scuffer for the day, when my sense were paralyzed by a tremendous roar. A lion stood on the summit which I had but just passed, and, as he was not a dozen yards above my head, and his first spring must have carried me to the bottom of the precipice. The bare hunt away at once, and I dismounted, and upon I had—a dagger—and hopeless as escape was, grasping the tangled weeds to sustain my footing, awaited the plunge. But the lordly savage probably disdained so ignoble a prey, and continued on the ridge, feasting his eyes on machinery, and find it equal to lard oil in every respect. We use no other oil. DAVIS & PHILLIPS,

110 Water and 104 Front streets.

PEARL FLOUR MILLS, Allegheny City, November 10th, 1865.—Messrs. BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO., 22 Market street,—cents: I have been using your Sperm Lubricator for the past year or two, and can recommend it as being equal to the best No. 1 Lard Oil. I use your oil for the cylinder of my engine, and find for everything that oil is required for about the Mill. I also use it in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and all the engineers thought with me that it was the best oil they had ever used.

Yours, respectfully, NATHAN PETTYS,

Engineer at Pearl Mills—R. T. Kennedy & Co.

CONTINENTAL MACHINE WORKS, Allegheny City, November 13th, 1865.—Messrs. BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO., 22 Market street,—cents: I have been using your Sperm Lubricator for the past year, and take pleasure in recommending it as being equal to the best No. 1 Lard Oil. I use your oil for the cylinder of my engine, and find for everything that oil is required for about the Mill. I also use it in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and all the engineers thought with me that it was the best oil they had ever used.

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JENNINGS & CO.

We also refer by special permission to Messrs. Moorhead & Co., Robb Iron Works, and Messrs. Craig Bros., Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters.

The Sperm Lubricator is manufactured only by us.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,

22 Market street.

The Oil is put up in 5, 10, 20 and 40 gallon packages to suit purchasers. dec4 lmwod

PIANOS.

PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS.

Hoffman, Hœne & Co.,

53 FIFTH STREET,

Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York, and Adolph Hinis's, New York, Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.

THESE INSTRUMENTS ARE IN EVERY RESPECT THE MOST PERFECT IN THE COUNTRY.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

nov22

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE CELEBRATED

BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a

PIANOS.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, Brass and German Silver Rotary Instruments of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

WAMELINK & BARR,

1y28 No. 42 St. Clair st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT SOUTH & ROSS'S,

63 Market street.

dec23

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices. S. DALZELL,

No. 128 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

SPERM LUBRICATOR.

Important Invention

Something which our Manufacturers have long desired.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR

Lard Oil,

And Sold for $30 per barrel less.

Read

The following recommendations from some of our well known manufacturers. It is pronounced by a equal to to Lard Oil:

PITTSBURGH, November 16th 1865.—We are using the "Sperm Lubricator," manufactured by Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co., in cotton factory and other machinery, and find it equal to lard oil in every respect. We use no other oil. DAVIS & PHILLIPS,

110 Water and 104 Front streets.

PEARL FLOUR MILLS, Allegheny City, November 10th, 1865.—Messrs. BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO., 22 Market street,—cents: I have been using your Sperm Lubricator for the past year or two, and can recommend it as being equal to the best No. 1 Lard Oil. I use your oil for the cylinder of my engine, and find for everything that oil is required for about the Mill. I also use it in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and all the engineers thought with me that it was the best oil they had ever used, being more durable than any we have heretofore tested.

Yours, respectfully, NATHAN PETTYS,

Engineer at Pearl Mills—R. T. Kennedy & Co.

CONTINENTAL MACHINE WORKS, Allegheny City, November 13th, 1865.—Messrs. BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO., 22 Market street,—cents: I have been using your Sperm Lubricator, as oil manufactured by them, for the past year, the "Sperm Lubricator," as oil manufactured by them, for the past year, and take pleasure in recommending it as being equal to the best No. 1 Lard Oil. I use your oil for the cylinder of my engine, and find for everything that oil is required for about the Mill. I also use it in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and all the engineers thought with me that it was the best oil they had ever used, being more durable than any we have heretofore tested.

JENNINGS & CO.

We also refer by special permission to Messrs. Moorhead & Co., Robb Iron Works, and Messrs. Craig Bros., Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters.

The Sperm Lubricator is manufactured only by us.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,

22 Market street.

The Oil is put up in 5, 10, 20 and 40 gallon packages to suit purchasers. dec4 lmwod

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will find our prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot.

ALLEGHENY CITY,

jan22-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,

Manufactured and kept on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in the city. OTTO HELMOLD

96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.

Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. sep14-1y

LITHOGRAPHERS.

CHECK BOOKS.

Elegantly lithographed

CHECK BOOKS,

On all the City Banks and Bankers,

On hand and for sale at

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS,

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, near Market.

J. B. DUFF & BRO.,

Practical Lithographers,

96 Liberty St., cor. of Ferry, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c. dec23-3md

WINTER GOODS.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER, NUTRIA & SEAL

Caps, Gloves and Mufflers.

LADIES' FUR GLOVES,

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

FOR SALE BY

R. H. PALMER,

no29 84 Wood street.

SOMETHING NEW.

METAL HYDROMETERS,

That will not break or get out of order, for

Testing Carbon Oil.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer that is just right for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order: its adjustment being so simple that any one can readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been required after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer,

GEO. E. SHAW,

No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh11

VARNISHES,

A NEW LOT FINEST BRANDS,

SUPERIOR PALE COACH BODY,

FURNITURE VARNISH,

FLOWING VARNISH,

OUTSIDE VARNISH, &c., &c.,

Just received and for sale by

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

63 WOOD STREET

dec21

WINES.

10 cases Claret;
20 cases qts and pts Green Seal Champagne;
20 baskets qts and pts Heidsieck do;
For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec8 corner Liberty and Irwin street.

CRANBERRIES.

50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries, just received and for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD,

dec8 141 and 143 First street.

CRANBERRIES.

50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries, for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD

dec30 no6 Pittsburgh, Cor. 2d and Wood sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm. HENDERSON.

The Great Moral Drama,

WORKMEN OF THE WORLD.

WORKMEN OF THE WORLD,

Will be performed every evening of THE WORLD.

THIS EVENING will be presented the great sensation play, entitled the

WORKMEN OF THE WORLD;

Or, The Curse of Drink.

Martha.....Matilda Heron.

Act I.—THE GROCERY.
Act II.—THE MANSION.
Act III.—HOUSE OF THE DRUNKARD.
Act IV.—THE REFORMATION.

NOTICES.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, Engine Builders, Boiler Makers and Manufacturers generally, are requested to meet at the Board of Trade Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, January 17th, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of preparing a memorial for the modification of the Revenue Tax Law for our Representatives at Washington.

By order of
Ja15-4t COMMITTEE.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING of the Allegheny County Medical Society will be held in the Western University of Pennsylvania, corner of Ross and Diamond streets, TUESDAY, January 16th, 1866, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. An address by the retiring President may be expected.

R. G. JELLISON, M. D.,
Rec. Sec. Allegheny Med. Society.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, January 15th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place a Board of Director will be held, and other business transacted. W. E. NIMICK,

ja4-td Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS TAKE NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Monongahela Pioneer Oil Company, will be held at the office of S. Horner, No. 69 Water street, (second floor) on MONDAY, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. A general attendance is earnestly requested as business of importance will be presented to the Stockholders. By order of the Board.

JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.
JOHN REDMAN, President. ja10-3t

STOCKHOLDERS TAKE NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the BYRON OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 4 Hand street, on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of reducing the Capital stock of the Company. By order of the Board,

ROBERT WRAY, JR.,
ja6-td Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the

GREAT AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,

will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 St. Clair street, on THURSDAY, January 18th, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A.M. By order of the

jan9-9t PRESIDENT.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the ROOSEVELT FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will be held in Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, January 16th, 1866, at the Continental Hotel, Parlor C.

J. MASLIN WOLFE, Sec. & Treas'r.
Cooper Fire Arms Manuf'g Co.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at McGilley's, No. 87 Fifth street, on MONDAY, January 15th, 1866, at 7 o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

CORWIN, Secretary. ja1-td

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING made arrangements are now prepared to

RE-SHIP PITTSBURGH GOODS

through to Oilcopolis, Henry's Bend, McCrea's Landing and Tionesta, without delay, any goods consigned to us will be reshipped to the above points without additional charges, from the original bills of lading.

OIL CITY, November 10, 1868 nov14-3m

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

I have this day associated GEORGE S. FOSTER, M D., with me in the practice of

Homeopathy and Surgery.

Our friends and patrons will find us at all hours prepared to attend all calls, at No. 294 Penn street.

C. M. DAKE, M. D

October 7, 1865.—oct9-3m

NOTICE.

OAKLAND FARM, September 15, 1865.

TO HORSEMEN, OR TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE.

Good horses for saddle or harness always on hand, and of the very best blood, for sale. Call and see for yourselves.

H. B. VANVOORHIS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—WHEREAS letters testamentary have this day been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of John M. Porter, deceased, late of Allegheny, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will present them to the undersigned (living in said borough) properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES M'CALL, Sr.,
W. R. FULTON,
W. M. V. EVANS.

Tarentum, Dec. 8, 1865. dec8-6w

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that 1047 shares stock in the Mass Mining Company, of Pittsburgh, has been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, and the same will be sold at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, February 5th, 1866, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., unless sooner redeemed, by payment of assessments, interest and charges thereon.

By order Board of Directors.
JAS. M. COOPER,
no27-4d Treasurer Mass Mining Co., of Pittsburgh.

MEDICAL

J. BENDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists.

NO. 241, CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS

no22 PITTSBURGH.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will find our prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot.

ALLEGHENY CITY,

jan22-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,

Manufactured and kept on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in the city. OTTO HELMOLD

96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.

Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. sep14-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....Miss Annie Emmels

GRAND GALA NIGHT OF THE SEASON!

SEFTON'S BENEFIT.

Frank Drew, Maud Stanley, W. H. Leak, J. O. Sefton, Annie Electe, Nancy Pierson, and the entire Opera House Company will appear.

MONDAY EVENING, January 15th will be presented, with an unrivalled cast, W. Lemon Read's life like drama, entitled the

FIVE FAST MEN:

Or, Three Degrees of Loafing,

Ballad—Maud Stanley. Dance—Little Lizzy. Favorite Song—Fanny Pierson. National Horapipe—Louisa Sylvester.

To conclude with the side-splitting burletta of

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,

19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. ja26-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

D. D. DICKEY.....H. G. SMITH.

DICKEY & SMITH,

Corner Church and Front Streets,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

General Forwarders,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

PRODUCE & COTTON FACTORS.

Prompt and personal attention given to consignments. Also, to the forwarding of freights South, and to the Oil regions of Kentucky. ja6-1m

F. J. HERRON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF

Pittsburgh Manufactures,

WESTERN PRODUCE,

AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.

Orders for the purchase of

COTTON AND SUGAR

received and promptly attended to.

Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally. no16-6m

B. RICHMOND KEITH,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT

1 Ingram Court, Fenchurch St.,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Solicits consignments of Petroleum and Produce of all kinds. Liberal cash advances made on approved shipments.

Refers by permission to Dilworth, Porter & Co., Pittsburgh; Hon. Oakes Ames, North Easton, Mass; Peter Butler, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Messrs. W. & S. Butcher, New York. dec25-1y

PHILLIPS & CO.,

(Successors to Shirk & Co.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OIL CITY.

Having one of the largest Wharves at Oil City will give especial attention to the

PURCHASE AND SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL.

The best of references can be given.

The business will be under the supervision of THOS SIMPSON, a member of the firm. dec7-3m

T. C. JENKINS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,

No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits and Farm Produce generally.

Best brands Family Flour always on hand.

Feb'y 7th, 1866, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., unless sooner redeemed, by payment of assessments, interest and charges thereon.

By order Board of Directors.
JAS. M. COOPER,
no27-4d Treasurer Mass Mining Co., of Pittsburgh.

CARD.

RUSSELL & HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

69 Tchoupitoulas street,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

REFERENCES:

DODGHERTY, WOOD & CO., Baltimore.
GEORGE A. WOOD, Philadelphia.
DAVIS & PHILLIPS, Pittsburgh.
F. NICKERSON & CO., BALDWIN, BOTUME & CO., Boston.
RUSSELL & HOUSTON,
R. W. POINDEXTER, Pittsburgh.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

oct2-3m

GEORGE COLHOUN..... WM. E. EDWARDS

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN

SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA

ACIDS, CHEMICALS,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.

Office, NO. 38 WOOD STREET,
jy18-6m under St. Charles Hotel.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude and Refined Oil.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. sep11

KERR & EMERY.

1,000 bush Potatoes;
4 bbls Roll Butter;
4 " Fresh Eggs;
50 sacks Onions;
100 bbls Potatoes;
40 kegs Lard;
20 dressed Hogs;

Received on consignment and for sale at 297 LIBERTY STREET. ja12

GROCERIES.

10 bbls prime Porto Rico Molasses;
100 bbls Buckwheat Molasses;
50 bbls Barrelsover & Elder's Syrup;
For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec8 corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale a fine tract of White Pine and Hemlock Timber Land, located in Clearfield township, Cambria county, within seven miles of Altoona, containing about 400 ACRES, a great part of which is covered with White Pine Timber, and from every indication contains a fine body of Bituminous Coal. The improvements are one of Daniells Portable Saw Mills, House, Stable, and everything necessary for the manufacture of Lumber, except Engine. The property is very valuable in consequence of being so short a distance from Altoona, where there is at all times a ready market, at good prices, for all Lumber that can be made. Further information can be had by calling upon the subscribers,

LOWTHER & WAGNER.

Ja11-6t Altoona, Pa.

SEWICKLEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A LARGE BRICK BUILDING, 132 by 50 feet, and three stories over four feet, is offered for sale, with THREE ACRES OF GROUND attached. The Building is all in order for a large Boarding House. The ground is neatly laid out and has abundance of shade and fruit trees, and a good garden. It is very near the Railroad Station. With the numerous accommodation trains and telegraphic connection, this situation is believed to be one of the very best for a first class boarding house. The building could readily be altered into two private residences. Inquire at

NO. 26 WOOD STREET,

ja12 3t Pittsburgh.

COAL LAND FOR SALE,

A tract of COAL LAND on the line of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, containing 40 acres, with THREE ACRES OF COAL opened and proved, and presenting unusually great facilities for mining and shipping, will be sold at a reasonable price. The quality of the Coal is inferior to none in this vicinity. From 100 to 375 acres will be sold. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,

ja12-2w 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

GUARDIANS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscribers will offer at public vendue, free of dower, on the premises, at 1 P. M., on the

FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866.

Two hundred and fifteen (215) acres of land, situated in Columbiana county, Ohio, and about two miles southwest of Salem, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. There are on the premises a good two story frame house, cheese house, cow house, large barn, and various other out buildings. Also, a good apple orchard and other fruit trees, several good springs of never-failing water. About 30 acres of timber land, and the balance cleared and in a high state of cultivation. Said farm is in good repair, and located in a good and healthy neighborhood, and the soil adapted for either farming or grazing. The terms will be described previous to the sale by

JOSEPH G. THOMAS, deceased.

Terms:—One-third cash on the purchase money down, and the balance in four equal annual payments, the drawing interest, and secured by mortgage on the premises.

JOSEPH FAWCETT,
ALLAN BOYLES,
Guardians.

SALEM, OHIO, January 8th 1866. Ja8-2w

FARM FOR SALE—

In Patton township, 13 miles from Pittsburgh, one mile from Monroeville, and two miles from Century Railroad containing forty acres, on which is erected a two story frame house, frame stable, granary, corn crib, and other out buildings. A young orchard of different kinds of fruit, twenty acres of it. Coal place in good order, convenient to churches and schools. Possession given on the first of April. Inquire of N. Nelson & Edmundson, Attorneys at Law, 114 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or of the subscriber. J. G. McDOWELL, on the premises. ja15-6t

FOR SALE—

About fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, and three miles from Logan's Ferry station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad in a thriving village, near to school, mill, churches, &c., a HOUSE and about one acre of Lot, planted with choice fruit trees, a rare chance for a shoemaker, it having been occupied for that business very successfully for the last eight years. Apply at 216 BEAVER ST., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg, 11 acres, 126 perches of land, a new dwelling, containing ten rooms and cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

J. S. KING.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS,

18½ by 60 feet, fronting on Canal street near Pearl Mill, Allegheny city. Will be sold singly or together. Apply at

380 PENN STREET, 2d floor.

REBECCA STREET DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

2 neat 2 story dwellings, finished in good style, with lots. Fronts 2 streets. Are offered on good terms to purchasers. Also, a well finished house, with large lot, 20 by 110, fronting the Allegheny river. Offered cheap.

Apply to B. B. MAGAIN & CO.,
ja13-1y 102 Fourth street.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—FOR SALE.—The Avery Mansion on Washington street, Allegheny City. Lot 80 feet front by 200 feet deep, and the purchaser can have 75, 80, or 100 feet front as he may desire. The house contains a number of beautiful building lots, on one of which is a frame cottage of 3 rooms. Inquire of

H. P. FRANCIS,
(of Cincinnati.) (Late of Chi'd.)
Lawyer's office, City Hall, Allegheny.

CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,

Highwines, etc., etc.

No. 35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Refer by permission to City National Bank, Chicago; Second National Bank, Peoria; Commercial National Bank, Cincinnati; Wm. Ross, and Messrs. Craig Bros., Daniel Wallace, Pittsburgh. no24-3m

CARD.

RUSSELL & HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

69 Tchoupitoulas street,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

REFERENCES:

DODGHERTY, WOOD & CO., Baltimore.
GEORGE A. WOOD, Philadelphia.
DAVIS & PHILLIPS, Pittsburgh.
F. NICKERSON & CO., BALDWIN, BOTUME & CO., Boston.
RUSSELL & HOUSTON,
R. W. POINDEXTER, Pittsburgh.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

oct2-3m

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4 bbls Roll Butter;
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50 sacks Onions;
100 bbls Potatoes;
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20 dressed Hogs;

Received on consignment and for sale at 297 LIBERTY STREET. ja12

GROCERIES.

10 bbls prime Porto Rico Molasses;
100 bbls Buckwheat Molasses;
50 bbls Barrelsover & Elder's Syrup;
For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec8 corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

DENTISTRY.

S. F. LEYDE,

ARTISTIC SURGEON AND DENTIST,

251 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

(Second door above Christ's M. E. church.)

Artificial Eyes, Nose, Lips, Palate and

TEETH.

Teeth perfectly fitted, articulated, shaped, sized and colored, to suit every individual case, in perfect imitation of nature, and mounted on FINE GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM and PORCELAIN. Also, the common Vulcanized Rubber base. "Blow work."

Persons desiring this kind of work can get a better article for $4 to $5 with beautiful gums, a more natural appearance and finer finish than can be made by any "Steam engine."

Call and see ten different specimens, ranging in price from $4 to $75. All work guaranteed to be just as represented.

Having been in active practice for ten years, through which I proved to perform ever operation in the best manner.

Teeth Extracted

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN,

By the use of a

Perfectly safe Anœsthetic.

oct31-3m

DANIEL WALLACE,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR AND GRAIN,

No. 85½ Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block) PITTSBURGH. Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne street. oct3-3m

MERCER, ANTELO & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale of

COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c.

Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. no9-3mood

DENTISTRY.

S. F. LEYDE,

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251 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

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Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. no9-3mood

SCALES, SAFES, &c.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. STANDARD SCALES,

Over 100 varieties, adapted to every business.

Also, MARVIN'S celebrated

Fire Proof Safes.

FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,

no17-3m 39 MARKET STREET.

ADAMS, McKEE & CO.,

Pittsburgh Novelty Works,

CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREET,

Manufacturers of Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter

SCALES,

Jamna Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron, &c. ap10

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

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Commercial Broker,

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O. S. BRYAN.....JNO. A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,

No. 74 Water Street,

ly7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. A. McCLURG,

MERCHANDISE BROKER

And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

AGENT FOR

Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Horsford's Ammon Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.

OFFICE, No. 63 WOOD STREET.

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SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

NO. 194 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Rumsey & Seymour, and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. ly7

JOHN HOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms.

NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 56 and 56 lbs. to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. jy7

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. ly2-1y

STATIONERY.

SALEM, OHIO.

Isaac Trescott,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,

Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-1y

1866. DIARIES, 1866.

For sale by

W

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

MEETING OF BOARD OF TRADE

A Change to be Established.

Unjust Discrimination in Taxation.

General Railroad Law Recommended.

In Saturday afternoon a meeting of the Board of Trade was held at their Rooms, on Wood street, for the purpose of taking action towards the establishment of a 'Change. George H. Thurston, Esq., President of the Board, occupied the Chair, and W. W. Ward, Esq., acted as Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting, and alluded to the great benefits which would be derived from the proposed 'Change. Through its medium the business men of the city would become better acquainted, and it would give a vitality to the Board of Trade which could not be attained through any other medium. He alluded to the success which similar organizations had met with in Cincinnati, Chicago and Saint Louis, and hoped that a 'Change would be established in this city at once.

Mr. John Shipton moved that the President of the Board of Trade be authorized to subscribe, in the name of the Board, for six or eight newspapers from the different commercial points of the country, and make arrangements for the reception of two telegraphic dispatches daily—one from the East and one from Chicago; also, that the rooms of the Board be kept open daily from eleven and a half o'clock A. M. till one o'clock P. M. The motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. J. Graff, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. John Shipton, J. Graff and W. m. Little, was appointed to make arrangements for such telegraphic dispatches as may be required by the 'Change.

The following items, which it was important to have quoted daily, were mentioned by the members: Gold U. S. 7 3-10 and 5-20s, flour, grain, whisky, pork, coffee, tea, sugar, hides, domestic dried fruits, butter, cheese, wool, oil, and dry goods.

Mr. Shipton moved that the Block Committees be requested to renew their efforts to increase the list of memberships of the Board of Trade, which was adopted.

Mr. Ward moved that a committee of three be appointed to make arrangements for the opening of the 'Change. The motion was carried and Messrs. W. W. Ward, Joseph Kissick, James R. Shaw, Robert Cochran, D. H. Wallace, Cyrus Clarke and Charles M. Phillips. The board organized by electing Thurston Wetherill, Cyrus Clarke, Cashier, for the ensuing year. The capital stock of this bank is $150,000, and the bank is the designated depository and financial agent of the governors of the United States. The institution is in good hands, well known for the stockholders, and the business transacted in a manner beneficial to the business community of Boston. Mr. S. S. Jack is retained as bookkeeper.

—The First National Bank of Uniontown elected the following gentlemen as Directors for the ensuing year: J. M. Thompson, Eleazor Robinson, Robert Finley, C. S. Seaton, Isaac Skiles, Jr., and James T. Redburn.

—The National Bank of Fayette county, Uniontown, selected the following gentlemen as Directors: J. K. Ewing, Daniel Sturgeon, J. H. McClelland, James T. Gorley, Everhart Bierer, W. H. Baily, Armstrong Hadden, John Husson and Richard Miller.

—The stockholders of the First National Bank of Blairsville held an election for directors on last Tuesday, which resulted in the choice of Archibald Davis, C. Bell, S. Barr, Wilson Jackson, Peter L. Johnston, Paul Graff, William Maher, Samuel Ray, and Thomas G. Stewart.

—The stockholders of the First National Bank of Johnstown held their meeting for directors for the ensuing year; D. J. Morrell, John Isbert, Jr., Peter Carnahan, George Fritz, Jacob Levergood, Jacob M. Campbell, and E. Y. Townsend. The Board is the same as last year, with one exception, Jacob M. Campbell being substituted for George S. King.

After the election, the new Board met and re-elected D. J. Morrell, Esq., President.

—As every body may not yet know what a compound-interest note is, we copy the following description:

It is a note having three years to run, as they say, or payable at the end of three years, on which no interest whatever is paid, but which draws interest when due, but on which the accruing interest is compounded every six months, that is, added to the face of principal only. A ten dollar note, therefore, is worth at maturity, by compounding interest, about eighteen dollars and ninety-five cents, or nearly twelve dollars. Thus, if a man borrows $10 to-day, he will owe, at maturity, and to receive in lawful money, in round numbers, twelve dollars. Now, if the law limits the rate of interest to six per cent., and so much as the note is at no period to be a legal tender for more than ten dollars, and so much is expressed on the face of the note itself.

—Copper Stocks at the Boston Board yesterday were dull and prices declined in some instances. Copper Falls declined ½; Bruce ½; Pewabic ¼. The following are the closing quotations for the principal names: Albany and Boston 17 asked; Bay State 8½@9; Central 4 asked; Concord 8@8½; Copper Falls 4@4¼; Franklin 4½ offered; Hancock 4 asked; Huron 77@78; Isle Royal 11@11½; Minnesota 18 offered; National 17¾@19; Pewabic 35@36; Phoenix 15 asked; Pittsburgh 50 offered; Pontiac 2 asked; Quincy 32@35; Star 1¾ offered; Superior 27½@3.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. M'CLEAN, Jr., Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (Stock and Real Estate Broker.) Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

Transactions Jan. 13, 1866, at the Board.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	108 00	.....
United States 5-20s	102 50	.....
United States 7-30s	98 00	.....
United States 10-40s	92 50	.....
United States Certificates	97 00	.....
Gold	1 27	.....
Allegheny County 6s	72 75	74 00
Councilsville Railroad 6's	80 00	.....
Citizens' Insurance	.....	84 50
Monongahela Insurance Co	.....	42 00
Allegheny Valley R. R	9 75	13 00
Citizens' National Bank	83 00	.....
Exchange National Bank	84 50	.....
Fourth National Bank	.....	114 00
Merchants' and Manufacturers National	56 50	.....
Bank of Pittsburgh	96 00	.....
People's National Bank	104 50	.....
Third National Bank	124 00	.....
Superior Iron Co	.....	100 00
Gold in New York 139.		

Saturday January 13, P. M.

The demand for the National Securities continues brisk. The certificates of Indebtedness and the seven-Thirties are particularly in request. The occasional sales of them at the Board form but a very small percentage of the aggregate transactions. The stock market continues decidedly heavy in almost every description of stock securities. Gold is declining, which is an evidence of an appreciation of the currency. This tends directly to the reduction of all prices, and stocks, changing hands more frequently than almost any other commodity, will share the effect. In addition to the decline of what is called "gold premium," there is a distrust of the continuance of the large profits of our railroads; whether this distrust is well founded or not, will depend on the management, there is no doubt of. The later news from Europe, received yesterday, shows a decreased weakness in the quotations for our 5-20 loans in the London market, and that with the announcement of the increase of the rate of interest by the Bank of England to 7 per cent. help to depress prices in the home market. The increase of the rate of interest by the Bank is intended to check speculation, and among other things of a speculative character, to shut out of that market, or at least to limit their sale, the millions of bonds which it is said some heavy railway managers in this country are about to offer for sale there. One enterprising combination, the report goes, will sell, if they can, thirty millions. These movements abroad, and the financial questions pending at home, are all calculated to depress the stock market.

—At an election for directors of the Lawrence County National Bank, at New Castle, on Tuesday last, the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected, for the ensuing year: Thomas Wilson, Joseph Kissick, James R. Shaw, Robert Cochran, D. H. Wallace, Cyrus Clarke and Charles M. Phillips. The board organized by electing Thomas Wilson, President, and Cyrus Clarke, Cashier, for the ensuing year. The capital stock of this bank is $150,000, and the bank is the designated depository and financial agent of the governors of the United States. The institution is in good hands, well known for the stockholders, and the business transacted in a manner beneficial to the business community of Boston. Mr. S. S. Jack is retained as bookkeeper.

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PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

Office of the Daily Commercial, Saturday, January 13, 1866.

Business on Saturday was dull with only a limited number of transactions to record. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. Prices as a general thing were unchanged. The business of the new year don't seem to have fairly opened, Buyers seem disposed to hold back. They don't appear to have much faith in the present figures. The weather was mild for the season. The ice is rapidly disappearing. Our rivers are rising slowly. It will take more rain to bring about a resumption of navigation. The Forest City, which has been laid up at Wellsville, has arrived. The Golden Era did not leave on Saturday, there not being sufficient water to proceed safely. The officers declined leaving port. A number of boats are engaged in receiving freight for the lower ports. We hope they will not have to wait long. Among the first to leave will be the Lexi Leoi for Cincinnati. Golden Era for Portsmouth. Gilmore for New Orleans. America for Nashville. Armenia for St. Louis, and Luella for Parkersburg. Flour remains inactive. The sales continue on a limited scale, chiefly to meet manifesting no disposition to operate to any extent. The supply was fully up with the demand. Groceries, the demand was principally local and for local purposes. The rates were unchanged. Bacon is attracting more attention. Sales of shoulders are now made at a slight advance. The stock in the market is limited. The sales were of a similar description. Grain dull. Dealers take hold sparingly. Prices were irregular. The receipts keep pace with the demand. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

Lard.—The market was steady, but not very active. Country Keg Lard sold at 17@18c; Tierce Lard 19@20c, and dry goods.

Bacon.—Was a shade firmer, with more enquiry for Shoulders and Sugar Cured Hams. Among the sales were, 18,000 lbs Shoulders, in lots, at 9½@9½c; 4,000 lbs at 10c, and 3,500 lbs Sugar Cured Hams at 20@22c; Clear Sides were sold at 14½c.

Dried Beef.—Market steady with a fair local demand. Sales at 22c for Country Smoked.

Dried Fruit.—Market steady with an improved demand. Sales 12 sacks Peaches, Halves at 21c; and 10 sacks do, quarters, at 22c. Apples were in light demand at 13@13½c, as to quality.

Butter.—The supply exceeds the demand, with increasing receipts. The figures of one-day are no criterion of what will rule for the week. Over 12 packages assorted at 30@33½c. The latter figures were only paid for a choice article.

Mess Beef.—Small sales were made at $22 00@23 00 per bbl.

Mess Pork.—Was inactive at $30 00@31 00.

Hominy.—Sales of Pearl, sales 10 bbls, at $7 50 per bushel. Stocks large.

Grain.—Was dull. Dealers are not inclined to operate to any extent at the present figures. Wheat is coming in slowly, with a fair local demand. Sales of prime white lots at 240@250c per bushel. No White offered. Corn not much fancied. Sales of lots comprising 1,200 bushels, at 86@87c. Sales of Mixed Ear at 75c. Oats—The demand has fallen off. Sales 500 bushels mixed at 60c. Rye—Sales of car loads at 110@112c. Barley—Appears to be out of season. Buyers offering 140c. Prices nominal. Buckwheat not learn of any transactions. Rates nominal at 80@85c.

Flour—Continues to move off slowly. To say the market is dull would be no information to our readers; we have repeated that so often. The supply is fully up to the demand. The sales were confined to duty load parcels from store, sufficient to meet the wants of the city trade. Among the sales were: Extra Family Winter Wheat—180 bbls, in lots, at $10 00, @ $10 50. Spring Wheat—Sales 200 bbls, in lots, at $8 00, @ $8 50. Superfine 30 bbls Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 25. Extra Family Winter Wheat—180 bbls, in lots, at $10 00, @ $10 50. Spring Wheat—Sales 200 bbls, in lots, at $8 00, @ $8 50. Superfine 30 bbls Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 25. Extra Family Winter Wheat—180 bbls, in lots, at $10 00, @ $10 50. Spring Wheat—Sales 200 bbls, in lots, at $8 00, @ $8 50. Superfine 30 bbls Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 25.

Groceries—The demand was fair and sales were regular. Sales 50 boxes Goshen at 21@21½c, and 30 do Hamburg at 22c.

Hay—Sales 5 bbls in vinegar at $1 75 @ cwt.

Hay—Market firm at previous prices. Sales 10 loads at same at $16 00@18 50 @ ton. Sales of 3 car loads at $17 00@18 00 per ton.

Ashes—Pearls in a fair demand. Soda Ash—Sales 12 tons common at 9c, and 8 tons refined at 9½c. Pearls—Sales 8 tons at 10½c.

Lard Oil—Sales 25 bbls No. 1 at $2 00.

Peas—Dull. Prices tend downward. We omit figures.

Potatoes—Were in good demand. Sales 120 bbls Peachblows at $3 50@3 60, and 150 bush at 41 12½@1 15 @ bushel.

Chicago Provision Circular.

Chicago, January 12.—The provision market during the past week has been characterized by improvement, both as regards price and activity. In the early part of the week, the receipts of hogs were heavy, ranging from 18,000 to 20,000 per day; but a decline in the price of the best grades, and a firm feeling in regard to prices, both of hogs and products, soon checked this tendency, and the market to-day closes very firm, almost every one taking an active position to do business, and owing to an increased demand for products, fresh hogs are commanding more than confidence in the market. Still there is almost an entire absence of speculation, the principal part of the business is more than ever confined to the transactions made by those who are regularly established in the trade. Outsiders are generally afraid to touch products of any kind.

With regard to the hog crop, there is no doubt but it will fall short of last year's; but there is a general impression that the number of hogs that will be brought into the market during the next spring and summer will fully meet all demands, and that this will keep the prices of products from improving to any great extent.

The receipts of hogs to-day amounted to only 7,300 head, and the market opened very active, and closed with a full at $6 75@6 90 for medium, and $6@6 45 for good mess pork qualities. Dressed hogs were also active and buoyant, with sales at 10½@10¾c, closing firm at the highest quotations. The receipts of hogs for the week ending to-day amounted to 91,000, and the receipts of cattle for the corresponding week last year, 7,000. The total receipts of hogs from the 1st of October to date amount to 865,875, and the shipments to the same date, which shows that 257,000 have been left in the city, for packers and butchers. The packing up to date is estimated at about 550,000.

The provision market closes firmer and more active. Mess pork is moderately active at $22 for standard, but the heavy packers are now asking as high as $27 50. To-day the sales amounted to about 800 bbls at $27, and 300 bbls at $26 50. Buyers at the close were rather keener than at the opening, and the market was firm. Green hams are active at 13½@14c. Dressed hogs, and 13½@13¾c from live hogs. Green shoulders are in good request and active at 9½c from live, and a 9@9 50 from dressed hogs. Green sides were sold at 11¾c from block.

Sweet pickled hams are in good request and active at 15½@16c, according to age and quality; but fully cured hams are scarce, and would bring 17c. Bulk meats are scarce and firm at 11c for shoulders, and 13@13½c for rough sides, loose. No bulk hams offered. English meats are more active at 13¾c for Cumberland, and 14¼c for short rib middles, boxed. Lard closes very firm and active at 17c for prime kettle, and 17½c for No. 1. Leaf lard is scarce at 16½@16¾c. Grease is firm: 13½@14¼c for yellow to white. Mess beef is scarce at $15 for plain, and 16@16½ for extra. Beef hams held at $26. Tallow 12½c and scarce.

New York Wool Market.

January 13.—Wool—Domestic fleeces have sold quite freely since our last, but trade is irregular, and there is no general activity. Fine Wools are sought after and bring full prices, while fair and medium grades are neglected, and prices favor the buyer. Foreign is quiet.

Sales of domestic comprise 200,000 lbs Saxon, State and Western Fleeces, within the range of 52@60c (the latter for choice), but mainly at 55@58c; 25,000 lbs Pulled, 36½@65c; 30,000 lbs unwashed, 33@40c; 46,000 lbs California, 30@36c; in part at 30c; 25,000 lbs Canada, on private terms. Of Foreign, the sales are 300 bales Mestiza at 34@42c; 10,000 lbs Donskoi, 38½c; 100 bales Buenos Ayres, 40@42c; 50,000 lbs Canada Pulled, 62c; 6,000 lbs de Combings, 76½c; 50,000 lbs Spanish, 100,000 lbs Mestiza (a resale), and 15,000 lbs Noils, on private terms.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

January 12.—Wool—There is less activity in the market, but holders are firm in their views and prices are steadily maintained, especially for fine, which is scarce and being quoted above the views of buyers; prices range as follows: Saxony Fleece and full blood, at 70@72c; delaine, 66@68c for three-quarters and full blood, and 59@62c for fine. Tub is quoted at 60@75, and figures.

Baltimore Iron Market.

January 12.—Iron is in steady demand and firm, but there is no special activity in it. Baltimore Charcoal Forge is bringing $55, and Baltimore Charcoal Wheel $65 50 @ ton, and it is selling as fast as it is produced at these figures. Ashland Anthracite Iron is in good demand and firm at $56@47 for No. 2; $58@59 for No. 2, and $60@61 for No. 1. There is no Scotch Pig Iron in market, but we quote it nominal at $55@57 50 @ ton.

Cincinnati Hog Products.

January 13.—Geo. W. Phillips, Jr., makes the following report of the market, in his Circular of this date:

The feeling in the Hog and Provision market has considerably improved during the current week past. There appears to be more confidence in the future, and yet the most reliable impressions are that we will cut fully 2,000,000 of hogs in the entire West, which, if there is the increase in pounds, would make the crop this season fully up to the last. The grand confidence seems to be more in the West than the East, for, notwithstanding the advances both East and West, there is no margin for shift, and the bulk of stuff moving is going South, where it is being retailed without any regard to price; hence it matters little what cargoes and others pay in this market, as their orders are limited and small within.

The receipts during the past current week amount to about 30,000, but prices have changed but little, closing at $11 50@11 75 for dressed, and $12 for those slaughtered here. This point is now but 52,645 hogs short of last season, which amount will, no doubt, be made up, to say nothing about the increase in weight.

Mess Pork—Has been in fair demand all the week, and prices have advanced fully $1 50 per barrel, closing at $29 50 for city, and $28 for country. Some parties are demanding 50c more, but they don't get it. Nothing doing in prime mess. Rumps—But few are making, but are offered at $19.

Lard—Has also advanced, with a fair demand for choice city at 18c in tierces, and 20c in kegs; steam ½ @¾c less. Head offered at 17c, and gut at 16c.

Bacon—Is quiet at 19¼@20c for clear Sides, 15½c for Shoulders, and 22c for Hams, all packed.

Bulk Meats—13 15/16, 17 and 17½c for Shoulders, Sides, clear Sides, and dry, soft Hams packed.

Green Meats—10, 12½, and 13c for Shoulders, Sides and Hams.

Hogs at St. Louis.

January 12, P. M.—The sales of Hogs to-day were quite active, and the feeling was buoyant. Packers and drovers being pretty stiff at higher figures, consenting for $7 25@7 50. There is a demand, however, for good Hogs at $7 50. Sales were made at $7 40@7 75.

Cincinnati Whisky Market.

January 13.—Whisky was priced at $2 25 again as the market rate, but that figure is very hard to realize by the jobbing trade, $2 20@2 25 per gallon, by bond and in bond it is held higher, with 22c more freely offered, and in some cases a still higher figure without response by sellers.

New York Ashes Market.

January 13.—Since our last there has been little or no business. Pot may be quoted at $8 00. Pearl are scarce, and the price is nominal. Receipts of Pots, 25 bbls; Pearls, 50 bbls.

Imports by Railroad.

Per Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

W H Lauffman, 1 box hatchets; E H Myers & Co, 10 dozen tubs, 10 do chalmbers; J Dalzell & Co, 5 dozen tubs, 3 Floyd & Co, 20 do; J S Dilworth & Co, 10 do; 20 do shovels; 20 do hubboards; W P Bend & Co, 3 dressed hogs, 8 bbls hominy; J K Barbour, 68 bbls refined oil; H Bagaley, 1 car hay, 400 sacks, 600 bbls barley, 150 sacks shelled corn; A Hochlintck, 1 car hogs; C G Jenkins, 200 bbls flour, W G Berry, 1 do corn; R Knox, 1 do Siebert & Morgan, 10 bbls hominy; Frank & Goffin, 1 do; Bracket & Smith, 11 bundles fellies; D Wallace, 100 bbls flour; J J Rahya, 2 car staves; John Moorhead, 1 car pig iron; Henderson & Co, 15 sacks barley; J Ross, 10 bbls apples; John Dunlap & Co, 100 bundles pick handles; John White, Jr, 30 bales hay, Gordon, Dark & Co, 1 car hogs; P Hon & Son, 63 bundles green hides; W Linhart, 100 bois flour; J M Hartland, 1 do household goods; A Hamilton, 125 bois coal; R Hall & Co, 24 corn shellers; McQueman & Co, 1 car oil; Jenkins & Co, 1 do Chicago; Mellor & Co, 1 do stone; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 do flour; Lang & Co, 1 do hogs